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DETAILS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Hermann and the Arabia's Mails.

Slave-Trade and the Right of Search in Parliament.

VIEWS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

INTERESTING FACTS AND ITEMS.

The Royal mail steamer *Arabia*, Captain STONE, arrived at Boston yesterday in time to permit the mails to be forwarded by the morning express train to New-York. We add to the extended telegraphic summary, given on Tuesday, various extracts and details of great interest. The dates are to the 19th inst.

The steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton on the 20th, arrived at this port last night.

The Indian Empire sailed from Southampton on the 15th ult., and after a favorable run arrived off Arran a little before midnight of the 16th. The only licensed pilots belonging to the harbor of Galway were one Spaniard, an Englishman, and Mr. WALLACE, who boarded the steamer off Arran. The vessel was placed in their charge, and only a few minutes after 12 at midnight she ran upon a rock called the San Margarita, the only obstruction in the channel, where she remained for more than an hour, when she was floated off by the rising tide without material injury. The Captain was on the deck at the moment the vessel struck, and had only a few moments before pointed out the buoy marking the rock to the pilots, who however fancied it was only a boat. This fact, and the circumstance that the ordinary ship-channel was a mile and a half distant from the rock, excited suspicion that the disaster was the result of design, and the pilots were placed in confinement. The *Indian Empire* was announced to sail on the 18th, and its departure fully due.

The Sardinian Government is said to be annoyed that the Capitol was given up to England rather than to Sardinia. The preference is ascribed to the wish of the King of Naples to make the concession to a Power of the first rather than of the second class.

It is reported that Baron HAUSSMANN is about to resign the Prefecture of the Seine.

An accident on the London and Northwestern Railway, near Huddersfield, was caused by a train laden with wool, and detached from an engine, running loose on the inclined plain at that place, coming in collision with the Leeds passenger train, moving at a rapid rate, on the assumption that the downward train was due. Two carriages were entirely destroyed in the collision; three persons killed on the spot, and others severely hurt, several were not expected to survive.

The revolt in Candia was owing to a murderous attack made by two Greeks upon an unoffending Turk. The affray occurred on May 20. The Mussulman population, greatly increased, rose in a body, and proceeding to the Governor's palace, demanded arms to avenge themselves on the offenders. Taking the alarm, the Greeks resorted to the defensive, filled all the mountain passes near the capital, and defied the Government. A telegram at the last moment states, that peace had been restored, without announcing the conditions. The *émeute* is generally ascribed to Russian intrigues.

A pleasant incident, during the Commemoration week at Oxford, was the conferring of honorary degrees. Of the candidates Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE was the first, and obtained a cordial welcome, while Lord EVERSLEY and Sir LAWRENCE PEEL had certainly no cause to complain of the coldness of their reception. But when General INGLIS appeared, with the effects of indisposition still traceable upon his pallid features, thunders of applause burst from area and gallery, and for some time the proceedings were at a stand-still. Again and again the acclamations were renewed, and it was not until the hero of Lucknow had taken his seat for some time that silence was restored. Mr. THOMAS ADAMS was then presented, and the list was closed by Mr. Justice HALIBURTON. The author of *Sam Slick* was welcomed with great cheering and cries of "Now then, Sam, give us a story," with similar good humored apostrophes.

The *Constitutionnel* looks unfavorably at the European politics of England. "The influence of England," it remarks, "in the general business of the world is maintained by the alliances she is able to contract on the Continent. It is with the aid of allies that she has founded her power, and that she maintains it, even now, where so many elements of decay reveal themselves in her interior organization, and in her remote territories. If, then, it should be proved that this power, long considered the safeguard of European interests, exists only to impair them, will it not be liable to witness the loss of those sympathies of which she has such immediate need? Great Britain, surrounded with a circle of governments, indifferent, but unsympathizing, may end by being treated in all diplomatic questions; and the world may cease to believe in her influence."

The *Presse* discovers matter of reflection on the European relations of England. After epitomizing the state of her foreign intercourse, it refers to the proclamation of the *entente cordiale* with France, observing, "it cannot be otherwise than that this event will have the most disastrous consequences to Great Britain, chiefly because it must oblige her to contract an intimate alliance with Austria. England, in order to assert her due influence in European politics, has never been able to dispense with a Continental alliance. Not daring to count on Russia, to whose ambition she has just established new claims, and voluntarily alienating herself from France, she has no choice; the Austrian alliance is a matter of necessity." Glancing at the weakness and instability of the Austrian Empire, its want of cohesion, and its inability to prove of any use to an ally because of the internal necessity of maintaining its own existence, the *Presse* denounces the alliance as the negation of the previous liberal policy of the English Government, and stripping the mask from her doctrinal pretensions in that regard. It concludes: "It will go hard but this alliance will prove fatal to England. A people cannot, with impunity, set itself up as the antagonist of all the living energies, the auxiliary of all effete influences. If the peace of Europe be not disturbed, England will only peril her reputation in the game. But if any unforeseen event give occasion to war; if a general insurrection of the rajahs imperils the existence of Turkey; if Italy, urged to despair, rise once more against Austria; *if France, observant of the universal interest, seize to precede a reconstruction of the European balance, upon foundations more equitable and less unstable*, what part will England play, encumbered with the mischievous baggage of her Indian Empire revolt, and entering the lists to enforce the authority of the Sultan over a Christian population, and the Austrian Emperor over Italy, an authority equally valid in either case?"

Dr. MACLEAN, who was a surgeon on the ship Nina Cecil, whose capture, with a cargo of mutinied Indian Apprentices, by an English vessel, we have already recorded, writes, among other interesting items, that the whole cargo, consisting of 285 boys, were "*taken from Liberia with the consent of President of that State, and most of them had received an education, being able to sign their engagement.*"

The Montenegrins retired, between the 14th and 15th ult., to their mountains, leaving at Grahovo only enough to protect the part of the booty which had been sent to Cettinye. Notwithstanding their departure, the royals of Zubci and Grahovo sent, on the 16th, an expedition against the village of Korenci, which was completely ravaged on the 18th and 19th. The bodies of the Turks, which were lying about Grahovo, have been burnt.

A private letter, from a French gentleman to a friend in Paris, states: "In spite of the official and official denials in the French journals, the activity of the warlike armaments does not the less continue. A sum of 12,000,000f. is applied to the *blindage* (sheathing with plates) of the ships, and 12,000,000f. to the construction of steam machinery of 150, 600, and 900 horse-power. A naval man of high standing in his profession, and of high official rank, said a few days ago that France wanted about 18 months more to complete the whole of her fleet, and to finish the ships in the docks. Then, he said, France may die—if a maritime force such as she has not had since Louis XVI."

The death of ANT. SCHUTZEN occurred on the 15th inst. He had just returned from the funeral of the Duke of Orleans.

M. BARONIAN has introduced into the House of Deputies a bill for "Securing the real Independence of Parliament." It is directed against the admission of pensions to seats in either House.

The weekly Bank returns show a decrease of £1,000,000 in the bullion, and of £333,210 in active circulation; but an increase in the reserve of notes of £1,000,000, and of £2,666 in rest. The increase of reserve is £316,110.

Paris announces the death of Gen. HAWKES, Colonel of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

It is understood that the Duke of Cambridge will accept the vacant Colonelcy of the 3d Scotch Beach.

The Rev. Mr. ——, Protestant Church, in Paris, have addressed to the *Debats* a strong protest against the recent expulsion, from Sweden, of the six women converted to Catholicism. Five of these women were mothers of families.

An interesting anecdote is in circulation, connected with the charming *fête* recently given at Etiolles by Count WALEWSKI, in honor of the visit of their Majesties. A fine little boy, son of the Count, attracted great notice, and the Emperor calling the child to him, asked: "What is your name, my boy?" The child replied: "CHARLES WALEWSKI."—"Count D'ETIOLLES," adding the Emperor, completing the answer. His Majesty desired apparently, by conferring this title on the son, to express how highly he esteemed the services of the father as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

French agents are buying up horses for artillery service in Germany.

The *Patrie*, after expressing a hope that the note in the *Moniteur* on the reported military preparations of France will put a term to the sinister rumors circulated on the subject by one or two London papers, says: "Thank heaven, the cruel necessity of war, to which the most powerful nation must abandon itself with regret, does not exist; and we detect no motives for any rupture. It is, however, absurd to expect a peace without any difficulties. If difficulties now exist, it is because we are still on the morrow of a war; the political horizon has not been entirely cleared, and secondary questions have to be solved. That this state of things should give rise to certain misgivings is to be understood, but we must beware drawing the gloomy conclusions predicted by certain ill-disposed minds. France has nothing to conceal or to disguise. After having waged war with resolution, she desires a sincere peace."

The *Herald* remarks on the great political benefits which the Atlantic Telegraph would confer in a crisis like the present with the United States. The order transmitted to the Admiral on the West India Station would have reached him, and the offensive operations of our cruisers been stopped in three days. Six weeks is now required for the same service, and opportunities for a collision, which may involve the two nations in war, are left open.

The *Athenæum* understands that the United States Government contemplate sending out an Arctic expedition to follow up the late Dr. KANE's discoveries in Baffin's Bay.

Recent advices from the West Coast of Africa state that Her Majesty's steamer *Medusa*, Commander BOWDEN, had taken the richest prize that had been made on the coast for some years—a brig, with a cargo of rum and tobacco, slave-fittings, and £6,500 sterling, in cash.

The *Illustrated News* says: CHARLES MACKAY has returned to the Strand from America. Our friend is warm in his acknowledgments of the hearty welcome he received from the land of COLUMBUS and the Pilgrim Fathers. When the *Leviathan* is at sea (if not before) we shall start across and give Jonathan a hearty shake of the hand (in the flesh—not as now, only in printer's ink) for making much of MACKAY. He is, we hear, to repeat in this country his lectures on "Poetry and Song."

An extraordinary and affecting scene occurred in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 12th. After the business of the day had been concluded, the Attorney-General rose, and, on behalf of the bar of England, expressed their regret at the retirement of Mr. Justice COLERIDGE. The learned Judge replied, and then took his final departure from the Court. A reporter says: "We have seldom seen such a scene; most of the judges and many of the bar were in tears during this most affecting ceremony—the judge of 23 years taking leave of his fellow judges and of the bar of England, but still in the vigor of his mind, and *in the possession of the soundest intellect.*"

The prospectus has been issued of the Channel Islands Telegraph Company, formed for the purpose of laying a submarine cable from Weymouth to Alderney, Jersey, and Guernsey. The capital is £30,000, in £40 shares, and the Government have consented to give a guarantee of £1,800 per annum, or 6 per cent., for 25 years. A contract has been concluded with Messrs. NEWALL, who for £25,000 are to deliver the line in complete working order by the end of next month at the latest. £5,000 will remain as a fund for renewing the cable in case of accidents, and hence the Government allowance will be equal to more than 7 per cent. on the actual immediate outlay.

Slave-Trade and the Right of Search.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, AND IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—PACIFIC VIEWS OF THE DERBY ADMINISTRATION—WHAT IS TO BE DONE TO TERMINATE THE SLAVE-TRADE—VIEWS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

On the 17th ult., in the House of Lords, the Earl of MALMESBURY, in reply to some remarks of the Bishop of Oxford, and Lord BROUGHAM, on the subject of the Slave-trade, made the following remarks:

"Their Lordships had heard the observations addressed the House by the Right Reverend Prelate, with hereditary eloquence and hereditary feeling on a subject always interesting to this country, and he wished he could say that the subject excited equal interest in other countries. He regretted, however, to say that they were not aided as they might wish to be on this subject by other nations, and this was one of the great difficulties with which they had to contend. With the greatest justice the right reverend prelate laid unmitigated blame on the Spanish Government for a long course of breach of treaty and of cruelties to the African natives. If all the dispatches written by British Governments to Spain on this subject were woven together, he believed that they would reach from this country to Cuba itself. All the British Administrations, one after the other, had done their best to induce Spain to do its duty, and all had signally failed. Spain had opposed what was the most difficult opposition to overcome—passive resistance; and it was not without very great risk of rupture with other countries, that the British Governments had sometimes endeavored to take measures which appeared to those countries stronger than ought to be taken. The right reverend prelate must recollect that the Foreign Minister of this country could not act entirely on his own feelings, for this matter involved complications, and also much risk of offence to other countries, which were not impressed so strongly as this country on this subject, in respect to which other nations had descended into a sort of relaxation of feeling. He alluded to the system of slavery itself. He did not demur to the doctrines laid down by the noble and learned lord, but as the noble and learned Lord had stated that there was a difference between the right of search and visit, he must say that the United States positively, categorically, and constantly had refused to admit the distinction, and the doctrine laid down by the United States was adopted by other countries. Not long ago he endeavored to obtain from all civilized countries some agreement, by which British officers might know exactly how far they could go in cases of strong suspicion, and be protected by the agreement. He was anticipated by the French Government, which laid down this law,—that in time of peace no French ship should be detained, or searched, or boarded, but that certain forms should be gone through without detaining the vessel, which, to a certain degree, though to a small degree, might enable the nationality of the ship to be ascertained, and her right to the flag she carried. He had no reason to conceal what he had done since recent events. He had admitted the international law as laid down by the American Minister for Foreign Affairs, though not, of course, without being fortified by the opinions of the law officers of the Crown; but, having admitted that, he had put it as strongly as possible to the American Government, that when it was once known that the American flag covered the cargo, every pirate and slaver on the face o the sea would carry the American flag, and that, instead of the honor of the flag being vindicated, that *very fact must bring dishonor on the American nation* if an obstinate adherence to its present declarations were persisted in, and the American flag would be prostituted to the worst purposes. He had urged that it was necessary, in these civilized times, that there should be, if not a right by international law, some agreement among the maritime States, as to how far their officers might go to verify the nationality of vessels and the legality of their flags. He earnestly hoped, from the language he had used, and from conversations he had had with the American Minister in this country, and also from perusing the able paper drawn up by General Cass on this point, that a change of this kind might be agreed upon with the United States, so that by instructions given to Naval officers the flag of the country might be verified without the risk of offence. Of course their lordships would not require him to go more into detail as to the great practical difficulties in the way of the suppression of the Slave-trade; but he thought a mistake had been committed in sending our squadron to the Cuban waters, instead of keeping it on the African coast. He was told that at the beginning of the Russian war the Slave-trade was very nearly extinguished, but during that war a great portion of the squadron was withdrawn from the coast of Africa, and the Slave-trade made great progress. It had always been the policy of this and other European States to support Spain in defending the Island of Cuba against any hostile invasion, but he did not hesitate to say in his place in Parliament that if Spain continued to show such an utter want of principle and such base ingratitude to this country, indifference would be exchanged for amity, and instead of taking her part we should leave her to suffer whatever consequences might ensue. The statement of his noble and learned friend as to what had taken place on the coast of Liberia was very nearly accurate. It appeared that a French ship was laden with a number of Africans who were called emigrants, but were to be no more than Slaves. They were shackled and manacled, and when the captain was gone on shore they rose and killed every Frenchman on board, except one. An English vessel, having heard of the disaster, chased the Slaver, and she immediately gave herself up, the persons on board expressing the greatest joy and pleasure at falling in with an English ship. The French captain, who had been following in his boat, took possession of her, as far as the command went. The French officer on the station claimed the ship and took her out of the Liberian port. It appeared, as a matter of law, that we were not justified in taking this slaver in Liberian waters without an order issued by the Liberian Government, so that the quarrel as it now stood was between the Liberian and French Governments, and her Majesty's Government would have nothing to do in the matter. He believed that was a correct account of what had been done. He believed the state of the law was as he had described, and her Majesty's present Government, as her Majesty's late Government, were using every opportunity to protest to the French Government against a line of conduct which, though it affected to be a species of emigration, could only be called in the language of truth the renewal of the Slave-trade.

On the ensuing day, in the House of Commons Mr. BAILEY introduced the same subject, by referring to notice already of his intention to put a question to the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the proceedings of the English squadron engaged in the suppression of the Slave-trade, and with respect to our relations with the United States. He did not wish at all to enter into a discussion of the question which was just now exciting so much interest, for he understood that before very long an honorable member who sat on that (the Opposition) side of the House, and who had for many years taken an interest in the Slave-trade question, had determined to submit the whole question to the consideration of the House. His (Mr. BAILEY's) own opinions had always been very adverse to maintaining an armed squadron for the suppression of the Slave-trade. He wished to ask the honorable gentleman whether the Government had received any information with regard to the matter which could be laid before the House, in order to place the public in full possession of all the circumstances of the case, and to allay the apprehension which existed in this country, and perhaps also upon the other side of the Atlantic. What was said in that House passed over the world as soon as the post, and the present was precisely one of those occasions in which great frankness and openness on the part of the Government would prove most advantageous. There might be some persons in both countries who would not object to something like a quarrel, but he believed that the great bulk of the people, both in this country and in the United States, were disposed to take a rational and moral view of the question, and would regret anything which might produce discord between the two countries. Perhaps, also, the honorable gentleman would have no objection to state the number of vessels sent out last year, and whether that number was likely to be increased or not, and whether the officers upon that station had received any new instructions. Lord ABERDEEN had stated, on the previous evening, that, according to instructions of 1844, it was impossible that transactions such as had been complained of could have taken place. Now, he thought that it was highly improbable that British officers could have committed the acts alleged, unless they had received fresh instructions beyond those referred to by Lord ABERDEEN. He asked the question that evening, instead of postponing it till Monday, because the steamer left Liverpool on the following day, and, in his opinion, it was very desirable that anything which might be said should be said that night, in order that it might reach the United States as soon as possible, and he trusted that what might be said would tend to allay the alarm which existed, both in that country and in this.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD replied that the information received by the Government was extremely meagre; and indeed that its principal source of intelligence was the American Press. The bulk of the statements obtained thence, were deemed gross exaggerations and in support of this view he commented upon reports in the New-York and Boston papers at length His only desire in referring to these statements was to do justice to the conduct of British officers, and also to explain how it was that he indulged the hope that upon further inquiry circumstances that appeared menacing would be amicably and satisfactorily arranged. He felt entire confidence that when the *whole of the circumstances of the case were brought under the notice of the American Government* it would be found that they would be disposed to treat the question in a conciliatory manner, and that our relations with those on the other side of the Atlantic would be maintained unimpaired. He would now inform the Honorable gentleman what the views of Her Majesty's Government were as to the claim of the American Government that the right of search or of visitation should be renounced. This right had no doubt been a constant source of irritation between the two nations, and, whatever might have been the practice of preceding Governments of this country, it had never been admitted by the Americans. It had become the duty, then, of Her Majesty's Government, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which had recently transpired, to inquire what were our rights; whether, if we had such rights, we should be prepared to stand by them; and whether, if we had them not, we ought not at once candidly to disclaim them. They had accordingly taken the advice o the law officers of the Crown whose *decided opinion was that by international law we had no right of search—no right of visitation whatever in time of peace. That being so, he need not say they had thought it would be unbecoming in the British Government to delay for one moment the avowal of this conclusion.* But while they perfectly acknowledged that England had no right to visit American vessels engaged in peaceful commerce, it would, on the other hand, be wrong to say that this country should abandon the policy which had so honorably distinguished her, or that she should cease to employ her fleets in putting down the slave-trade. On this point, the position taken by the British Government was exactly that which in one of the most able State papers had been laid down by General CASS in his letter to Lord NAPIER. In that document there was this passage:

"A merchant vessel upon the high seas is protected by her national character. He who forcibly enters her does so upon his own responsibility. Undoubtedly, if a vessel assume a national character to which she is not entitled, and is sailing under false colors, she cannot be protected by this assumption of a nationality to which she has no claim. As the identity of a person must be determined by the officer bearing a process for his arrest; and determined at the risk of such officer, so must the national identity of a vessel be determined at the like hazard to him who, doubting the flag she displays, searches her to ascertain her true character. There, no doubt, may be circumstances which would go far to modify the complaints a nation would have a right to make for such a violation of its sovereignty. If the boarding officer had just grounds for suspicion, and deported himself with propriety in the performance of his task, doing no injury, and peaceably retiring when satisfied of his error, no nation would make such an act the subject of serious reclamation."

This, he believed, was strictly the position which we were entitled to take by international law. The American Government had themselves acknowledged it on the face of Gen. CASS' State paper to be that which "no nation would make the subject of serious reclamation;" and this course Her Majesty's Government would instruct our cruisers in future to pursue. The Hon. gentleman had also asked whether any addition had been made to our fleet in the Cuban waters. During the time that Her Majesty's Government had been in office, no such addition had taken place. And he might say further that it had necessarily come under their consideration whether the continuance of our squadron in those waters was requisite for the object which we had in view, and whether there were not also attached to its continuance there objections of another and more serious character. It was obvious that the question of maintaining a squadron on the coast of Africa was very different from the question of maintaining one on the coast of Cuba. *A squadron on the coast of Cuba was in the highway of American commerce. Each day it could not fail to meet numberless vessels of American origin peaceably engaged in trade.* And it was obvious that, as in carrying out the instructions given to them much must necessarily be left to the discretion of our officers, there must always be far greater risk of misunderstanding—if not collision—in the case of vessels in such waters. Whereas, on the coast of Africa, where the commerce was much more scattered, it was much easier to ascertain the character of a suspicious ship than when she was among a number of other vessels pursuing lawful commerce. *It was, therefore, now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, whether it was not more desirable at once to withdraw our squadron from the Cuban waters.* The original plan by which that blockade was instituted, he was free to confess, was adopted at the suggestion of the American Government; but neither that Government nor the Government of this country at that time saw the grave objections to which it had since become liable. The honorable member had further asked him whether any additional instructions had lately been sent to this squadron. Now, there were the instructions to which the honorable member for Birmingham had alluded, and which were issued to our cruisers on the coast of Africa, at the time when Lord ABERDEEN held office under Sir ROBERT PEEL. His right honorable friend at the head of the Admiralty had found it necessary, since he came into office, to give even more stringent instructions, enjoining still greater caution and discretion on our commanders in the Cuban waters. Whether any instructions had been previously issued which had given rise to this increased activity on the part of our cruisers, he was not in a position to state. All he could say on the part of the present Government was that their earliest efforts were directed to inculcating the greatest care and prudence on those engaged in this delicate and difficult task. He need only add that he was sure he expressed the sentiments of every man, not only in the House, but in the country, when he stated that a more fatal thing for the civilization and happiness of the world could not occur than a serious misunderstanding between ourselves and the United States. Meeting this case, as they were prepared to do, in a frank and conciliatory spirit; relying on the just sentiments of the American Government, and also of the American people when they knew the truth, he believed he was not speaking too sanguinely when he said he had a confident hope that this difference would at an early date be satisfactorily and amicably settled.

Mr. ROEBUCK observed that things had happened in America which, if properly understood, would have led to different conclusions. Mr. FITZGERALD had, in most conciliatory terms, stated the views of Her Majesty's Government, which showed that he understood the delicate position in which he was placed. He (Mr. ROEBUCK) was bound to notice the difference of proceeding on the other side of the water; that language had been used in the American Congress in this matter, which was not worthy of gentlemen at the head of a great nation. We were desirous of maintaining good relations with the Americans, and to defend our rights without insulting them. We were only anxious to put down a great blot upon humanity—the Slave-trade; and, to effect that, certain instructions had been given and young men might have gone a little beyond their instructions. He believed, however, the officers had merely done their duty. Sure he was that the people of England were desirous of preserving friendly relations with the United States, and if we wished to put down the Slave-trade it was not with the view of hurting anybody, but of benefiting mankind.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, there could be no doubt that if Her Majesty's Government conducted these affairs in the very temperate spirit indicated by the honorable gentleman, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the House would second them its ready support. The original instructions were issued by Lord ABERDEEN, after a great deal of consultation with persons fully competent to advise him, and, among others, with Dr. LUSHINGTON. They were framed in the most temperate spirit, and after they were issued they were communicated to the Government of the United States. During 15 years those instructions had been acted on without any interruption to amicable relations. Now, the question arose whether the complaints that had been made had arisen from the increased vigilance—perhaps an overstepping of duty—on the part of commanders of British cruisers, or from the unwillingness of the Americans to submit to the execution of those instructions which for 15 years they had seen practically carried out? and, in either case, what was the duty of Her Majesty's Government? In the first case, their duty was to restrain the over zeal of our commanders, and it became us, as a great nation, to acknowledge and repair any wrong that had been done. If, on the other hand, the Americans were unwilling to see those instructions carried into effect, it would be for Her Majesty's Government to concert with the American Government such measures as might be necessary in such a case. It would never suit the purposes of the Americans, in carrying on their commerce on the Chinese seas, where piracy prevailed, if after a pirate ship had taken and plundered an American vessel, and perhaps killed the crew, she had only to hoist a British flag, and that flag was to protect her against examination. But as the honorable gentleman had justly said, these were two great nations having the same regard for the rights of humanity; and he (Lord J. RUSSELL) did not think very much consequence was to be attached to the speeches made on this subject in the American Congress. He believed the interest of those two great nations was to remain united, and he was happy to hear that, whatever was to be their decision as to the disposition of the squadron, it was not the intention of Her Majesty's Government to deviate from that line of policy which we had now followed for so many years, and which policy we were justified in continuing.

Lord PALMERSTON suspected the excitement in regard to the outrages originated with the Slave-traders. He also concurred with Lord JOHN RUSSELL in thinking it was impossible to admit the naked principle, that the hoisting of the flag of any particular country was to be taken as an unequivocal proof that the vessel belonged to the country whose flag she hoisted. It was well known that every vessel carried for signal purposes the flags of various countries; and if the simple hoisting of the flag of England or the United States, or of any of the numerous South American States, were to be admitted as a complete and sufficient proof of the nationality of the vessel, piracy of every description would roam the seas with impunity, and every country possessing a mercantile navy would soon feel the disastrous consequences of such an admission. [Hear, hear.] He had not understood the honorable gentleman, the Under-Secretary, to have stated that the Government had adopted that principle to the extent to which he had referred.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. DISRAELI) had listened with very great satisfaction to the observations of the noble Lord, the member for London, and thought that the best answer to the violent speeches that had been made in the American Senate would be the calm and dispassionate discussion that had taken place that evening. His honorable friend, *the Under-Secretary, in his statement on the part of the Government*, had not stated what he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) might mention, that without conceding the point to which the noble Lord had just referred, and which they had not in any way conceded, her Majesty's Government, after pointing out the terrible abuse of their flag under the present system, and that piracy of the most flagrant character might be committed, had invited the Government of the United States to favor them with their suggestions as to the mode by which such things might be prevented, and had offered to take those suggestions into consideration, and, if possible, to combine with that Government in any arrangement that might promise a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which both Governments at present experienced. They had not as yet received any answer to that proposition, but he was inclined to believe that it would be received by the Government of the United States in the same spirit as it had been offered. His honorable friend had so fully entered into the question, as far as at present we were masters of the details, that it was not necessary, nor indeed would it be convenient for him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to go at any length into the subject. He confessed he looked forward with great confidence that the existing misconceptions would soon disappear, and that their occurrence now would lead to an understanding upon this subject that would prevent a renewal of them hereafter. He was sure that both the American Government and the American people, when they had examined thoroughly this subject, and had paused and pondered over all that had occurred, would feel that it was for the advantage of both countries, and for the benefit of civilization, that there should be some clear understanding as to the united course which both Governments should take upon this matter. Far from being alarmed, he was not displeased to hear that American ships-of-war had been sent into the Cuban waters, because the crews of those vessels would themselves be witnesses of what was taking place there, and he did not doubt that they would act with the same promptness and fidelity they had shown on other occasions, and to which the noble lord, the member for Tiverton, had borne witness. There was also another reason why he took no gloomy view of our relations with the United States, however threatening they might appear. It was because upon all the great principles of policy which influenced the system of the United States there was between the Government of that country and that of Her Majesty, generally speaking, a complete accordance. We witnessed with no jealousy the general expansion of the United States; we did not find in the general course of their policy any cause of jealousy or distrust on our part; and, knowing that there was in general among the public men of America a sincere desire to cultivate friendly relations with the Government and people of this country, he could not allow an accidental ebullition to induce him to believe that a policy founded upon deep reflection and an intimate acquaintance with the mutual interests of the two countries could be terminated or in any way disturbed by circumstances which could only be regarded as of a transient nature, and which, if considered as of a mimatory nature, assumed a far more serious character than their essential merits could justify.

Comments of the Press.

From the London Times, June 19.

There is an end of our differences with the States upon this disagreeable subject. We have yielded all they asked, and we were wise in doing so, because substantially they had right on their side as to the question of law. With regard to that of policy, as the blockade of the Cuban waters was adopted at the suggestion of the Government of the United States, and as they have taken a different view of the course to be pursued, it is no business of ours to compel them to consistency.

Having said this much with regard to the concessions which have been made on the part of our Government, we may add the expression of our belief that nine-tenths of the "outrages" about which so much disturbance has been made in the United States depend upon no better foundation than vulgar and unfounded clamor. If an American ship was hailed by a British war steamer, and asked where she was from and whither bound, straight this harmless act was called an "outrage." In another case the captain of another English war steamer civilly hails an American ship, and expresses a wish to communicate with her. The American skipper assents, whereupon a boat from the British steamer drops alongside, an officer steps on board, and requests to know, as before, where the ship was from and whither bound, saying nothing whatever about papers. The British officer then asks if he can be of any service to the American; the offer is declined, with thanks, and so he takes his leave. Is not this enough to send a true patriot into convulsions? In the face of outrages so fearful should not the North and South forget their internal feuds, and unite in one vigorous effort to maintain the honor of their common country? A good deal was made, in the course of the dispute, of a series of outrages alleged to have been perpetrated at Sagua la Grande. An American brig reaches port from that place. "Her captain says she was not troubled by the British, and he believes two-thirds of the stories in circulation about outrages, &c., are *made out of whole cloth*." We will not go so far as to say that nineteen-twentieths and a fraction of the stories with which the credulity of our American friends has been recently fed are pure fictions, but we ourselves entertain no doubt upon the subject. We are now told that the crews of the Cuban trade report that British officers generally appear anxious to avoid giving offence. The stories about their being fired into turn out to be mere hallucinations on the part of the captains. At least, according to the testimony of the mates and crews, if they were fired at, there was neither flash, smoke nor report. The groundlings of the States are, however, more easily duped by "shaves" of this kind than any other population on the earth's surface, and among these who should know better exists. We fear, too often a desire to make political capital out of the unfounded rumors of the day.

We look upon this dispute as at an end; but the graver question still remains, whether the traditional policy of this country with regard to the Slave-trade is to be continued. We cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that there is a large section of the British community which regards—as their fathers did before them—the inhuman traffic in the bodies of our fellow-creatures with unmitigated abhorrence and disgust. Lord PALMERSTON, who through a long political career has ever been consistent to this one object, still relies upon force. As we are about to withdraw our squadron from the Cuban waters, he trusts that the British Government will urge upon that of the States to send American cruisers to Cuba. These are the opinions of the old Anti-Slavery party, expressed by one of their oldest, ablest, and most consistent advocates. We believe, however, that this question of the Slave-trade is about to enter upon an entirely new phase. Our abhorrence of the traffic remaining just what it was, our means of repression will be different from what they have been. We shall rely more upon the natural play of human interests, and less upon the vigilance of our cruisers. How if it should turn out that, save in the abolition of Negro Slavery under our own flag, we have during the last half century done more evil than good—that we have not benefited, but injured the African? Thoughtful men are beginning to say that we have been mistaken in this manner, as we were mistaken about close boroughs and close ports. We have hitherto acted in obedience to a fiery indignation, not upon a well-matured opinion. We have been actuated rather by sentiment than by reason. The irresistible inference from the result of efforts continued for 40 years at least with unabated energy is, that coercion will not suppress the Slave Trade. Are we to persevere for ever in a course thus condemned?

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The *Constitutionnel* comments at length upon the abandonment of the right of search; finding occasion of much curious remarks upon the present attitude of Old England towards Young America. The admission of three new States is indicated as an evidence of the growth of the latter, before which, it is argued, the policy of the mother country finds it prudent to veil its ordinary arrogance, in anticipation of the career to which so rapid a development naturally points. "We need not," it remarks, "be astonished at the admiration mixed with apprehension exhibited by England, in view of this amazing progress of a people which she regards as the fruit of her own womb, and which supplies an indispensable ailment to her manufactures. For this darling offshoot she has only praises, caresses, and occasionally weaknesses we can readily excuse. Thus, when the right of visit is exercised with insolence and brutality by English men-of-war upon American merchantmen, purchased by foreigners, and supposed to be used in the negro traffic, the young Republic in a fret cries out, and discharges in the face of old England a rapid volley of provocations and invectives, sufficient to arouse the most phlegmatic, and irritate the most gentle, patient and apathetic of mankind. What is the result? Almost a miracle; England is in the wrong, and owns up with rare frankness. Her language on the occasion is judicious, temperate, conciliatory, even to the point of self-negation." The arguments of the *Times* in favor of concession are then discussed; and, it is added, "Europe cannot but applaud this amiable disposition of England towards the great Republic of the New World. The latter is right in asserting the freedom of the seas for its flag, and England is no more than just in condemning the abuse of power of which some officers of her navy have been guilty. On the other hand it is more than likely, what the Ministers of the Queen have hinted to Parliament, that there has been much exaggeration in the statements of the American Press. There is ground for hope, therefore, that, for the present at least, peace and good will, will not to be disturbed between the English and their American cousins, thanks to the energetic remonstrances of the latter, and to the prudence and moderation of the former."

The *Examiner* says: "SYDNEY SMITH was right. It is high time that we should cease defending, and, in so doing, offending all the world. We must begin to take care of ourselves. We must begin to live more within our means of serving mankind. We must restrict our excessive issues of philanthropy. Let every fair endeavor be made to move other nations to put an end to the abomination of the Slave-trade, but if they will not do their duty, we cannot, single-handed, make up for all their omissions, and must withdraw from a work not only overtasking our powers, but exposing us to the *danger of embroilment and war with the United States.*"

THE ISTHMUS CONTROVERSY.

American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship-Canal Company.

Statement of the Company—Its Charter Un-Revoked and Nicaragua has no Power to Revoke It.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN, ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP-CANAL CO., Tuesday, June 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This is the first time (and it is hoped that it may be the last) that our Company has felt constrained to obtrude itself on the notice of the public, and even now would not do so, were it not that some of the stockholders may be misled by the premeditated slander on our title, which appeared in the New-York TIMES, and New-York Daily *Tribune* of yesterday, and was again reiterated in the New-York *Tribune* of to day.

The effects of this slander may be removed by a short statement of the history of the Company, the assaults made upon its rights by interested parties, their signal failures, and the relationship at present subsisting between the Company and the State of Nicaragua.

The 20th day of September, in the year 1849, the State of Nicaragua granted the privilege of constructing a Ship-Canal, or Railroad and water communication across its territory, between the two oceans, within *twelve years* from the ratification thereof by the Legislative Assembly. This contract or grant, was ratified by the Legislative Assembly, the same day. It has never been revoked, has been twice amended and is still subsisting.

The privileges granted were *exclusive*.

Thus it will be seen that by the terms of the original grant, the Company had until the 20th day of September in the year 1861, to complete the transit by means of a railroad and water communication.

The 11th of June, in the year 1850, the State of Nicaragua amended the grant, with the view to remove certain obscurities therein. Again, the 19th of June, in the year 1857, the State, through Mr. YRISARRI, its Minister to the United States, entered into and signed a Convention with the Company further amending their grant.

This Convention was formally ratified in the City of Managua, by TOMAS MARTINEZ and MAXIMO JEREZ, then Presidents of Nicaragua, the 27th day of July, 1857. At that time there was no Legislative Assembly in the State, as it had just passed through the Filibuster War, and sufficient time had not elapsed for an election. Subsequently, however, an election was held, and members of the Constituent Assembly were chosen.

They assembled at Managua in the month of November last, and among their first acts, viz: on the 14th, was one unanimously confirming the Convention of the 19th June, 1857.

The preamble of this Convention recites that the canal required by the original grant cannot be constructed, and therefore provides in Article I, as follows: "The obligation to construct a canal on the part of the Company is dispensed with, but in lieu of said canal the Company shall establish across the territory of the State, a communication by water and railroad, within two years from the ratification of this contract by the proper authorities of Nicaragua."

The "proper authorities" are the President and Legislative Assembly. Without confirmation by the last the convention would have been void. Thus it will be seen that our grant, and the amendments thereto, have all been perfected, and that the Company have *two (2) years, from the 14th November* last, within which to establish their route.

By the terms of the convention we have two years to make, and three months within which to "*commence* to make" the transit.

This convention was delivered to the Company, ratified by the Presidents, the 25th of October last. We were bound to *commence* to make the transit within three months thereafter, and we did commence by sending Mr. U. C. FITZGERALD to reconstruct the bridges on the road, and the road itself, between Virgin Bay and San Juan del Sur. This work is still progressing, and nearly completed.

The canal company has not been a volunteer in any of the quarrels between the various applicants for the transit grants, from Costa Rica or Nicaragua, or both of them. It has merely decided as to the best method of protecting itself against the assaults of certain interested parties, who have been striving to procure the revocation of its franchises, and the investment of them in themselves.

Repeated applications have been made to Costa Rica, to Nicaragua and Costa Rica jointly, and afterwards to Nicaragua alone, by large steamship proprietors in the City of New-York, for the annulment of our grant, and these applications have uniformly been followed by proffers of large bribes to Government officials, as we have been officially informed. All these efforts proved ineffectual, although annoying, and our grant still remains unscathed.

According to a letter written by W. R. C. WARNER, the agent of C. VANDERBILT, and addressed to him on the 27th of March last, from the city of Managua, it appears that he procured, "after considerable wire-pulling

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

How Fires are Managed—The Paris Fire Department—Remedies for the Cholera—American Applicants—Journalism in Stockholm, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 14, 1858.

We have had a fire, and although the Emperor did not come all the way to town to witness the valor of his fire department, and the efficiency of the little *squirts* they call engines, he was represented there by the greater part of his officials. Since the burning of the *Mauritanian* three years ago we have had no great fire: three long years without a fire! (What would become of your "Short Boys" and "Dead Rabbits" in such a dearth of occasions for a general *scrimmage!*) The fire took place in an immense retail dry goods store—the *Grand Condé*, in the Rue de Seine—occupying 150 feet on the Rue de Seine and 100 feet on the Rue de l'Ecole de Medicine. The building was built of the ordinary Paris stone, was five or six stories high, and not only had all its contents consumed, but the walls subsequently fell in. The loss is perhaps three millions of francs, nearly covered by insurance.

But I do not speak of this fire simply because the event is rare in Paris, but because the operations of the fire department attracted my attention. The fire department is lauded here as perfection; and in one sense it is entitled to the appellation—in the prevention of fire; but certainly not in its cure. The fact that but one fire of importance has occurred in three years is sufficient evidence of its immense preventive ability; but a fire once under way, and it is powerless. For example, the Grand Condé caught fire in the evening, when the clerks were turning on the gas—a full jet of gas reached some light, inflammable goods at the moment of lighting, and thus the fire commenced. The place was consequently full of people, and by their aid the fire department was on the ground at the commencement of the accident. And yet they allowed the whole immense building, with all its valuable contents, to burn to the ground. Any why? Because their engines are mere syringes, and their hose companies *nul*.

The fire department of Paris, like the police, is a military organization, and consists of 1,000 men. Its members are drawn from the army, and are under the control of the Minister of War, except when on duty as firemen, when they obey the orders of the Perfect of Police. They are picked, and consequently efficient men, and are carefully drilled and trained in gymnastic exercises. They are enrolled for the same number of years as soldiers in the army, and cost the treasury annually 500,000 francs, a little over $100,000. They wear uniform, blue cassimere jacket, buttoned up to the throat, pantaloons of the same stuff, made large, and a brass cap. They have a strong leather strap around their bodies, in which there is a ring, and by which they can be suspended. Their principal arm is a fire-axe.

No theatrical performance takes place, not even a rehearsal, whether during the day or night, without a squad of firemen on the stage. They are also present at public concerts and balls, every place in fact over which the police extends its protection and its scrutiny, and that is everywhere but in the family circle. When they arrive at the place on which they stand guard, they first try all the hydrants and water-cocks to see that there is no difficulty in the supply of water. With such precautions as these, although our theatres often catch fire, as everywhere else, we have none burnt and very rarely an alarm.

But in the case of the Grand Condé we see the reverse of the medal. A flame suddenly shot up among inflammable material, and it was very soon too late for prevention. A genuine conflagration was to command, and the fire department only displayed the most miserable attempts at its accomplishment—attempts by which they were favored by the best fire-proof walls, the best fire-proof houses in the world. And they actually accomplished nothing. There was the Prefect of Police, all dressed up, and ponderous with importance; there was the commander of the army of Paris, in full regimentals; there was a whole squadron of inferior officers; the whole fire department; detachments of soldiers; doctors with an ambulance, and a traveling pharmacy for the wounded; hundreds of policeman to keep the admiring crowd back—admiring the gay costumes and the parading of the officials, by the light of the conflagration. When all was ready, when a thousand orders had been given, and the parade of the officials terminated, what was the result? Three or four streams of lazy water, so thin and so mild that it required ten minutes to break a pane of glass, and even then it was more than doubtful whether it was not the effect of the heat and cold on the glass that caused it to crack.

The French machines are very small, and only *throw* water. They must be supplied by buckets. On this occasion, lines were formed in all directions into which the policemen passed men, women and children for the passage of buckets. Barrels on wheels were also put in requisition, but not a single hose. The river was only two hose lengths from the fire, hydrants were plenty, there was no wind, and yet the Grand Condé burned seven hours before the walls fell in, and it is burning yet at the eighth day, with engines constantly playing on it. All the walls of the neighboring houses have been damaged so that the people have left them, and props have been put up to save them from falling. All this results from a want of efficient machines and from too much official parade. I would rather see the rush, the crash, and the intelligent confusion of a New-York fire, with its sudden deluge of water and its instantaneous results, than this methodical, theatrically-arranged piece of acting with a grand *finale* of tumbling walls and ruined fortunes. I timidly ventured to suggest to a Frenchman that their machines and their appliances generally, for a violent conflagration, were deficient, when I was informed, in a very firm tone of voice, that, on the contrary, there was nothing that equaled them in efficiency in any other city of the world! And yet a Canadian machine, built on the American plan, on exhibition at the French Universal Exhibition of 1855, did as much execution at the burning of the *Mauritanian* as all the French machines combined.

The preventive side of the question, however, is manifestly in favor of the French system. This system consists in a stringent law in regard to the mode of construction of houses, and in placing firemen, hydrants, reservoirs, and hose pipes, wherever there is most danger of a fire. With her powerful engines, if New-York would adopt this careful French preventive system, she would save millions of property annually. This is, in fact, one of the reforms she must sooner or later adopt.

A few years ago a philanthrophist of this country named BERARD died, leaving a legacy of 100,000 francs to the French Institute, to be paid to the person who should find a remedy for cholera, or the cause of cholera, or in lieu of these a cure for dartrous affections. The committee having in charge this legacy have just held their yearly meeting, and they announce that for the present year 183 applications have been made for the legacy, for supposed cures of cholera or discoveries of its cause. But the Committee declare that neither of the papers presented on the subject meet the requirements of the legacy. Among the documents forwarded was one from the United States, which I had placed in my hands, and which reads as follows:

"To the Imperial Institut of France:

I am by the papers that you offer one hundred francs to some body that will discover a cure for the colery. Now without making eny pretaashons to a knowledge of medeine I think I am entitled to that money. last fall I was taking with the colery in its asiatic form, and my wife who had seen several niggers in the disees declared she had never seen enny one worse. I allis keep in my house a little No. 6 and lobelie, and nowing full well the power of these things in bowel complaints, I resolved to give them a trile. I took first a strong dost of the No. 6 and lobelie, and then after waitin a while I took a strong injection of the same. I felt then as if my boddy was on fire, but the cholery got better, that give me and my wife encouragement and I repeated several times the same thing in the same way, and by that means and the blessing of God I am here to-day to tell you of this grate remedy. I cannot tell you how the No. 6 is made, but I no it has a good deal of kyena peper in it and you will find it in your medikle buks.

hopin I shall heer from you soon I submit my claime most respectfully,

Justice of the Peace —— township, —— Co., State of —— ——."

It is a common word in France—"*L'Americain ne se doute de rien!*" In other words, "The American never dreams but that he will succeed." Our country squire will, no doubt, be disappointed at not receiving the hundred thousand francs; but he ought to take courage from the fact that JENNER and HARVEY, and other great discoverers in the medical world, died without having their discoveries appreciated. At the same time, it strikes one that he forgets that everybody's alimentary canal may not be as fire-proof as his own.

What a terrible destiny is that of liars in Stockholm! A Mr. LINDTHAL, a journalist, recounted one day lately in his journal that a certain young lady of the city of Stockholm had been guilty of incest—a grave charge undeniably, but listen what became of it. Mr. LINDTHAL was taken before the tribunal, and there it was proven that the charge was false. He was condemned—but to what—to death! More than that, he was condemned to have his head chopped off on a block! God save you veracious editors of America from the judges of Stockholm! But this is not all: There is a word for the lawyers. The sentence of the Court concluded thus: "Convicted of having accepted knowingly an unjust cause, the defender of Mr. LINDTHAL is condemned to one month's imprisonment and perpetual interdiction from the practice of his profession." What would become of your Busteeds, your Grahams and your O'Conors if such a barbarous jurisprudence should obtain amongst you? Othello's occupation would be gone.

A strange scene occurred a few morning's ago, very early in the morning, at one of the obscure Churches on the fashionable side of town—that of the cité d'Antin. Six women of that class known as Princesses without principalities, of that class that etiquette names Madam, although neither married nor widows, met in the little Church to have a mass, for which one of the number paid, for the repose of the soul of the Prince ACHMET, heir to the viceroyalty of Egypt, lately drowned in the Nile. This Prince spent a year in Paris, not long ago, to learn the French language, and he was obliged to have a Professor, to whom he paid the bagatelle of three hundred thousand francs. (The Prince had a fortune, as you know, of more than two hundred millions of francs.) But it is not out of place to inform the reader that the Professor was of the feminine gender, and what renders the affair still more piquant, she was an Italian, speaking just enough French for her proper wants. It was the Professor, Mme. B., and five of her friends who, in memory of the Prince ACHMET, bought the mass of the other morning. It was, perhaps, contrary to the Prince's religion, but it was a consolation to the fair mourner.

In M. GUIZOT'S memoirs, just published, we find the following appreciation of LAFAYETTE:

"I cannot think of M. DE LAFAYETTE without a feeling of melancholy affection. I never knew a character more generous, more kind for all, a greater friend to justice, one readier to risk all for his faith and his cause. His kindness, although *banale* towards individuals, was none the less true and profound for humanity in general. His courage and his devotion were ready and serious, under appearances of a contrary character, and of as good alloy as of good grace. He has had, in his life, a constancy of sentiments and of ideas, and days of vigorous resolution, which would do honor to the firmest friends of honor and of resistance. But he lacked political judgment, discernment in the appreciation of circumstances and of men, and he had a *laisser-aller* on his own declivity, a carelessness on the probable results of his actions, a permanent and indistinct need of popular favor, which made him float much beyond his intentions, and threw him often into influences of an inferior order, often even into influences as contrary to his moral nature as to his situation. Republican in his soul without daring to either brave or proclaim the republic, he rejected as obstinately as vainly the return of royalty, and, before the Chamber of 1815, irritated without being alarmed, he engaged himself, there to remain as long as the Restoration lasted, in the ranks of his enemies. From 1820 to 1823 he was not the real chief, but the instrument and the *ornament* of all the secret societies, of all the conspiracies, of all the projects of revolution, even of those of which, had they succeeded, he would have disavowed and combatted the results."

MALAKOFF.

FROM THE WEST.

Interesting Letters from Captain Marcy.

Through the politeness of Dr. MARCY, of this City, we are permitted to publish the material portions of several letters written by his brother Captain R. B. MARCY, while on his way back from New-Mexico to Camp Scott, addressed to members of his family here, and but recently received. They contain particulars relative to his expedition, which will be read with interest at the present time:

CAMP ON THE ARKANSAS.

The last letter I wrote you was from Fort Union, just upon my departure. From that place I went to the extreme outer settlement called 'Ryado,' where I had concentrated all my horses and mules (1,200 in number) and I remained there five days, waiting for my escort, and making preparations for the march to Utah. Capt. BOWMAN, Lieuts. HENDSON and DU BOIS joined me there with 150 men.

While we were detained there, the owner of the rancho or farm, sent to Taos, 50 miles, hired three musicians, and gave us two balls or fandangoes, which the young gentlemen enjoyed very much. You will, probably, ask where the ladies came from. These ranches have a great many Mexican families connected with them, and here we found about 30 Signorettas who were dressed quite *comme-il-faut*, and really were very graceful. The lowest Mexican man or woman is never awkward, and I was astonished to see the cook from the kitchen of our host with his greasy apron, dancing a sort of Mexican polka with as much ease and grace as a dancing-master. I only danced once with Mrs. MAXWELL, the hostess, who is a native of New-Mexico, and whose father is a Frenchman. The ball was given exclusively for our benefit, and of course we were in duty bound to attend. The proprietor of the rancho had received a large sum of money from me for mules and horses, and he wished to make our stay with him agreeable.

THE GRASS ON FIRE—A NARROW ESCAPE.

We marched from that place on the 18th of March and have been traveling ever since. Yesterday we were all very much alarmed at the cry of fire in camp. On going out, I discovered that some one had set the dry grass on fire above us, and it was coming like a race-horse directly towards our camp, driven by a fierce tempest of wind. I called all the men; pulled up the tents; piled everything into the wagons in the utmost confusion, and dragged them to a place of safety. I then hurried to the large supply train of 40 large wagons which were standing perfectly exposed to the fire, and upon which the entire fate of our expedition depended, as it contained all our provisions, and we commenced burning the grass around so as to prevent the fire from sweeping over them, but before we had finished our preparations to meet the approaching fire, it came in an immense sheet of flame twenty feet high, sweeping everything before it in a most terrific manner, and enveloped a part of the wagons; for a moment I supposed they were all doomed, but the burning we had previously done fortunately stopped it, and it soon passed on, and I assure you I never felt more relieved. The only damage was the burning of my tent, which was 200 yards from the fire. It caught some sparks driven by the wind. Shortly after the fire one of my men came in, and reported that he had been out hunting with one of the teamsters, a Mexican; that they were crawling up to a deer, and that he had accidentally shot the Mexican through both legs. I immediately sent the Doctor for him, and had him brought to camp. He was the same Mexican who came with me from Utah, and prevented us from getting lost and perishing in the mountains, and the same man who went ahead and brought us back provisions, when we were living on starved mules. I shall not forget him, and shall see that he has everything to make him comfortable. He will ride in my carriage until he gets well.

THE MORMONS APPREHENDED BUT NOT DEBARDED.

I had an express from Fort Union, a few days since, telling me that Colonel JOHNSTON had written to the War Department that the Mormons were threatening to take away my animals before I reached the camp of the army, and that an express had gone to the Headquarters of this Department, to send more troops with me. If this is true, I shall soon get an order to stop and wait for the reinforcements. I regret this very much, as I do not believe the Mormons dare attack us, and, if they do, I believe we can whip them; moreover, this will delay us several weeks. The Mormons boast a great deal of what they intend to do, but they do not execute their threats.

I shall send this letter by an ox-train, which goes from here to Fort Leavenworth, at about twelve miles a day. I suppose you will get it some time next Summer. I shall have another ox-train leaving me for the States in about three weeks, and I will write you another then. R. B. MARCY.

P. S.—I have just received the order to stop and wait for Colonel LOOMIS, with three more companies, to escort me back to Utah. This has been done by General SCOTT'S order. We stop here twenty days. R. B. M.

THE BOILING FOUNTAIN.

The Captain, writing from "Camp on Fontaine, qui-Bouille," April 6, says:

"Since I wrote to * * * * *, a few days since we have been traveling towards Utah, without anything of interest occurring to please or annoy us. The weather has been beautiful, and our animals, which constitute the principal objects that require my attention, are doing well. We have to remain about ten days at this place, awaiting Col. LOOMIS'S arrival, with large reinforcements, to join my command, and proceed with us to Camp Scott.

I went about twenty miles, yesterday, to visit a mineral spring, which gives the name to this stream—'Fountain that Boils,'—and I found it one of the greatest natural curiosities I have ever met with. There is a very round and smooth rock, elevated several feet above the earth, with an oval top, and directly upon the summit is a round basin, like an artificial fountain, into which comes from the bottom a stream of water as large as my arm, with as much force as if thrown by a fire-engine. The basin remains filled constantly, but does not run over, having a subterraneous outlet. On tasting this water, much to my astonishment, I found it very similar to Congress water, only much more pleasant. I drank large quantities of it, and it produced a delightful sensation, giving me a voracious appetite for the hunter's dinner, which my guide set before me, in the shape of a deer's head, roasted before the fire, without salt, bread, or any condiments whatever. We made a most *sumptuous* repast, and returned to camp much pleased with our day's excursion.

If this spring was placed in any of the Eastern States, it would be decidedly more popular than the Congress Spring, I have no doubt. It is supposed by the people in the country to be pure soda water, but it probably contains other salts. The Indians call it the 'Big Medicine Spring,' and whenever they pass it, they put a propitiatory offering into it, in the form of kettles, cups, arrows, &c.

We have great abundance of game here, and, indeed, we have not been without deer, antelope, turkeys, or bear meat, for the last three weeks. Tais, with onions, potatoes, &c., makes our fare better, than it was on our trip over the Mountains last Winter.

It will probably be two months yet before we get back to the Army, and we are very impatient to get there. By the time that we get back, the troops from Leavenworth will probably be near the army. We shall have about 450 men in our party, and if the Mormons come out to meet us it will be for the purpose of trying to stampede and run off our animals in the night; but they will not attempt to fight us. We shall keep out scouts all the time, and if they come near us we will know it before they have an opportunity to get any of our animals."

Information from the Captain of a later date has since been received. The fine weather and agreeable times on the first part of the march were suddenly and unexpectedly checkered by a severe and violent snow-storm, during which the men and cattle suffered severely. A few of his men perished, and horses, mules and oxen in large number were missing; many were afterwards found dead on the path of their flight. By the last dispatch from the West the Captain and company, with their large purchase of animals, were fifty miles from Camp Scott.

OREGON.

The People of Oregon—Reply to Attacks on their Character in Connection with the Indian Wars.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During a residence of five years in Oregon, just terminated, I have noticed reflections on the Oregonians as a people in the columns of the Press of this City, and this morning in the letter of your San Francisco correspondent, which are eminently unjust, and calculated to place the hardy settlers of that distant Territory in a false light before the world.

I am not disposed to quarrel with, or to impute uncharitable motives to those who thus deeply injure the people of Oregon, but misstatement and misconstruction of facts, is just as injurious to their fair fame, and to their rights, as intentional perversion.

At a distance of six thousand miles of ocean trave from a people, it is difficult to judge their character from isolated facts and occurrences. Especially is this true when the facts relied on to prove certain charges, instead of implicating *the people*, simply may be true as regards a very small and irresponsible portion of a given community.

For instance, the general charge has been made, more than once, and is now broadly intimated by your correspondent, that "Indian wars are inaugurated by the people of Oregon as a money-making affair and for selfish purposes."

Let us examine this charge. In all Indian wars there are two views taken as to their cause; one party contending that outrages on the part of the whites, and the other that Indian atrocities were the cause; this has ever been the case, and doubtless ever will be. An attentive observer, however, knows that to some extent both views are wrong, and both are right.

As long as we have frontiers where the white population meets the red; where our boasted civilization carries with it bad whisky, licentiousness, and disregard of the rights of inferiors—presenting to the Indian the worst specimens of our race, and making him a more degraded, suspicious, and violent character than in his natural state, so long constant quarrels and outrages will occur on the border, till those broils ripen into general war. This is a law that will govern anywhere; not more in Oregon than in Kansas or Minnesota.

The most lawless and ungovernable part of our population finds its way to the extreme borders, and if Government fails to make adequate provision for restraining them, surely it is beyond the power of the people at a distance, and who are engaged in their peaceful avocations, either to control them or to provide against the results of their criminal conduct.

Now, suppose such facts as have been relied on to calumniate the people of Oregon are true, viz: That Indians have frequently been shot down in cold blood, that their women have been abused, that men active in these outrages were to be benefited by a war—what then? Are the 40,000 settlers of Oregon, scattered for hundreds of miles through her numerous and extensive vallies, transforming that distant wilderness into a blooming and delightful land; are these men and women to be held up to the world as cut-throats and assassins, as willing to dabble their hands in human blood for gain of money; or shall the plain unvarnished truth be told, that Government has failed to place on its exposed frontiers adequate restraints to provide against outrage and bloodshed?

Perhaps at this point I am met by the sneering taunt, "Your people went readily and heartily into the war, willing to justify its cause and to make money out of Government."

Grant that the war of 1855 and '56 in Oregon was deliberately brought on by whites; I say grant it for the sake of giving a color of truth to the charges made, for I do not admit it, and I deem it susceptible of proof that to the vacillating policy of the General Government, more than to any other one cause, are we to look for the origin of that war; I say grant the charge as against a very small portion of the population of Oregon, who, as a people, are as guiltless of provoking the war as are the people of New-York—and what then? What agency or responsibility in provoking the war attaches to the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer or the merchant, distant 100 or 200 miles? In what sense are these men culpable, or to be held up to public execration as eager for blood, and ready to rob the common treasury?

A few moments of reflection will convince any reasonable man that great injustice is done to a people, composed of intelligent and honest settlers from every State in our Union, when they are thus accused. When, at the urgent request of the commanding officer of the United States troops in the Territory, our Governor called on the people to arm and to furnish supplies, they responded with alacrity. Shall this, instead of the usual meed of praise, be cause of condemnation?

With a savage and excited foe on the north and on the south, threatening with fire and sword both ends of the Territory at once; with a small United States force, by their own confession too weak to afford protection; when defenseless women and children were outraged, scalped and burned with their own dwellings, what was duty?

The question comes home to us all. It came to me as at that time representing the oldest American commercial house in the Territory, and had I refused such coöperation and assistance as was in my power, my name would have been execrated, and justly, as one who could calmly look on the smoking ruins of the settler's dwelling, the murder of his family and the blotting out of the fair settlements of Oregon.

I wish to put it on record, as one who knows whereof he affirms, that all such charges, general and wholesale in their character, *are baseless and untrue*, as much so as to hold the people of New-York responsible for the garroting, the shoulder-striking, the robberies and the murders that are constantly occurring here, not the acts of the people of New-York, but of the comparatively small number of lawless and vile characters that infest the City.

Trusting, Sir, that hereafter a fair discrimination will be made, and censure placed where it belongs, I am yours, very truly, JUSTICE.

KANSAS.

Gen. Lane's Trial for Murder—Progress of the Case—Close of Testimony.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SEVENTH DAY.

LAWRENCE, Monday morning, June 21, 1858.

A lengthy and spirited debate came up this morning in reference to the appearance of the Lawrence *Republican, Extra*, on Saturday evening, containing what purports to be a full report of the testimony taken on the case down to that hour. The counsel for the prosecution contended that the report was partial and distorted, and calculated to prejudice the public mind in reference to the facts in the case. He was surprised to see the evidence in circulation contrary to the request of the Court on the opening of the examination. On the other hand, the counsel for the prisoner claimed that nobody was ever responsible for what reporters do. They were allowed a table in Court, but nothing they do should have a particle to do with this case. They might mould the public, but not the Court. A reporter's or an editor's opinion was no better, said Col. YOUNG, than any other man's. He cared for none of them. The only thing that ever interested him in a newspaper, was an advertisement giving the price of bacon.

B. F. Gates, cross-examined—I told Gen. Lane at the time I went to his office for him, when Mr. Jenkins came there for water, that Mr. Jenkins had been there and had made threats, and was coming again, and that Mrs. Lane wanted him to come home, because he was afraid Jenkins would come in his absence; I told him Jenkins said he was going to have possession of that place; that is all I recollect; Mr. Jenkins did say words to that effect at the well; I have stated all the threats that I recollect of hearing Jenkins make at the gate; he might have made others, from the fact that he was saying something all the time after he left the gate; it might have been threats; I have no recollection of his saying, after passing the gate, "Come on boys, let us kill the d—d villains;" but I heard him say "Come on;" I had knocked down the stile, and was repairing it when they came; I knocked it down by request of Lane; I have been in Mr. Collamore's office since the affray; I did not then state that the language of Henry Jenkins, when delivering the message to Lane, was Jenkins is coming over after water," nor did I state that these were all the words I heard Henry use—nor did I there say that Lane's answer was, "Tell Jenkins not to come;" I have no recollection of saying there that the three last shots were pistol shots, and that I saw no gun or rifle on the ground; I might have stated that I heard a report after Lane fired, and that Lane stumbled at the time; that I did not know at the time what caused it, but that Lane told me afterwards that he received the shot in the knee then; I might have stated, also, that I did not know who fired that shot, for I was looking at Lane when he stumbled; I think I also stated that after that shot which wounded Lane I heard three shots fired at Lane; I knew it because I saw a pistol in each man's hand, and saw each man fire; I think I did state to Mr. Ropes, on the day of the affray, that Mr. Lane fired the first shot; I want to explain in these words: I was much excited on that day, and made statements that were incorrect; I have conversed with General Lane casually since the occurrence, perhaps three or four times; I would not swear I had not ten times.

Adjourned to afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

Cross-examination continued—Gen. Lane might have read in my hearing an affidavit of the whole affair; I recollect having heard him read a paper commencing, "I, James H Lane, being duly sworn, do depose and say;" I have not paid enough attention to it to repeat half a sentence of it; I may have heard Lane say that he fired before three shots were fired at him; I cannot say how many times I have heard that document read.

Direct resumed—Gen. Lane has never told me anything that he wished me to testify to, nor have I told him what I would testify to; I was not under intense excitement on the day I went into Mr. Collamore's office.

The best joke of the day occurred here. The Court has been very fastidious in prohibiting all smoking during the examination, and several have been ordered to "stop smoking" in his Honor's presence. Just now the Court calls out, "What's that? Who's smoking there? Gentlemen will please not smoke in this room!" when some one immediately cries out near the door, "The boys are burning shavings in the street." The whole crowd was convulsed with laughter, in which the Court reluctantly joined, feeling that he was well sold. Nevertheless, the smoke continues to pour in from the windows, and the shavings may soon expect to be fined for contempt of Court.

Mrs. Mary Ann Mandell, sworn—I live near Gen. Lane's, in West Lawrence, the first house west from Lane's; I was within sight of the affray between Lane and Jenkins; I first saw some persons coming towards Lane's; there were four or five of them; I did not see them stop at the gate; they were in the yard the next I observed of them; I was in the door of my house, and there is no obstruction between where I stood and Lane's yard; I first saw one I supposed to be Mr. Jenkins, walking towards Lane's house, and one I took to be Lane, coming out with a gun; I did not notice the men in the back part of the yard any more, but watched Lane; Lane walked out a few rods, and I was wondering what he was going to do with his gun; I looked back to the other company and saw a man approaching; I saw Lane at that raise his hand and wave it; I then heard reports, and saw Lane raise his gun; I saw him after he raised his gun wave his hand again—then heard a report, as I supposed from Lane's gun; I looked towards the men and saw an object falling out of sight; saw Lane turn and go into the house; heard three reports as he was going in; this was all done as quick as a look; I went in and closed the door and saw no more; as Gen. Lane raised his gun there were three reports; the two first were very near together; the third was about the same time Lane fired; there was but a short interval between the third and fourth; I could hardly tell which preceded, but think the lightest was the first; I supposed the fourth report to be from Lane's gun, because it was louder, and I saw the smoke from his gun rise after the report; I saw smoke rise from the other discharge, also; I saw it only after Lane had fired; did not see Lane move from the spot where I first saw him stop and raise his gun, till he fired; I did not hear any altercation between the parties; I am sure by his being in a range with a white spot on the fence, that he did not move after he first took his position until he fired; I could not see what the person who fell had in his hand.

Cross-examined—Those four persons all entered the gate about the same time; at that time I did not see Lane; I first saw him coming out with his gun; the last time I saw Jenkins, before Lane fired, the object he held in his hand was raised above his head; I heard seven reports in all; one louder than the rest, that I took to be the gun; the others all about the same; I saw no one of the four have a gun.

J. F. Legate, sworn—I know Gains Jenkins, and saw him the morning before his death; I saw Mr. Jenkins drink three or four times that forenoon; when I last saw him, same afternoon, just before he left for home, I think he was considerably under the influence of liquor; I know it was liquor he drank, because I drank out of the same bottle three times with him; it was whisky, and the fourth time I called for Port wine, and he called for whisky, as before.

J. G. Haskell, sworn—I know Gains Jenkins, and saw him in the forenoon of the day of his death; I thought he had been drinking; I was only with him a moment; I did not see him but a moment; I had never seen him before when he was under the influence of liquor; it might have been excitement, but there was something unusual about him; he was nervous and talked about his claim, and said he was going over to get water; he said Lane had locked up his well and would not allow him to come there after water; he said he was going over, however, and should take water out of the well; it might have been excitement that caused the appearance.

The evidence for the defence will close to-morrow morning. RANDOLPH.

EIGHTH DAY.

Thomas Guest, sworn—I live in West Lawrence: my residence is properly designated on the diagram shown in Court; my house is on the same quarter section with Jenkins; I have a good well of water that was dug last September; Mr. Jenkins' family have been getting water since the affray, out of my well.

Frederick Nichols, sworn—I shall be fifteen years old next August; I went over to Mr. Lane's yard just as soon as I heard of the affray, about half an hour after it happened; I saw Henry Jenkins take the axe from the edge of the garden and carry it away; that was on the west part of General Lane's yard, near where Mr. Jenkins' body laid; I saw the blood where they said the body laid; the axe was northwest from where the blood was, and might have been four or five feet from it; Henry Jenkins took the axe and carried it over to his uncle's house.

Cross-examined—I know the character of an oath: I came to notice the axe because I was looking that way when he picked it up; there was a great crowd over there; I am positive about the place I saw the axe; the blood was just on the edge of the plowed ground.

Adjourned to 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.

A. H. Mallory, sworn—I was acquainted with Gains Jenkins; I remember a conversation with him just a week before his death; it was in the streets of Lawrence; on that occasion he made threats; he said he wanted some water out of that well, and that Lane had acted ugly with him; that Lane had refused to let him get water, and that he (Jenkins) had smashed down the gate, and that Lane had nailed it up; he said he would have water there at all hazards, let the consequences be what they would; I advised him to not have an altercation with old Lane, because it would be but a short time before the difficulty about the claim would be settled; he said he had borne enough, and he would be d——d if he would not have water there; I have never conveyed any portion of these threats to Gen. Lane.

The counsel for the prosecution objected to the testimony of Mr. Mallory, on the ground that it had not reached the ears of Lane before he committed the act. Decision waived by the Court at present. But little progress has been made to-day, as witnesses have not been present when wanted. The defence has nearly closed.

A man was shot at Monticello, in Johnson County, last Sunday. The particulars are yet unknown. No late war news. The thermometer stands at 91° today in the shade. RANDOLPH.

LARGE CAMP MEETING.—A large Methodist Camp meeting has just closed at Bergen, Genesee Co., N. Y. There were about one hundred tents, and the number of persons present reached 25,000. Such meetings have not been common in Western New-York for the last twenty years.

The Woodman Divorce Case.

SUIT OF O. O. WOODMAN, OF NEW-ORLEANS, FOR A DIVORCE FROM HIS WIFE—THE SCENES AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL—"DARIA" FURNISS.

From the New-Orleans Delta, June 23.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MORGAN.—This suit for divorce was brought in this Court last Autumn, by O. O. Woodman, against his wife, *née* Caroline Thomas. The answer of defendant was subsequently filed on the 1st of December, in which the allegations of plaintiff are denied, &c. We were refused a copy of the answer by the Clerk of the Court, and were, and are still, unable to give it to our readers on that account.

The case was called yesterday; Messrs. Foute and Cinch for defendant, and Chilton for plaintiff. When we entered the Court-room the first witness for the plaintiff was being examined. Her name is Mary Barrett, and acted as lady's maid to Mrs. Woodman in New-Orleans. She stated that the parties in this suit had rooms in the St. Louis Hotel, where they remained during the Winter of 1856; saw Mr. Furniss; he visited Mrs. Woodman quite often at her parlor; knew that notes passed between them; knew that their conduct attracted attention; two of the chambermaids were in the habit of watching; did not apprise Mrs. Woodman of the fact; the chambermaid Ann Kavanaugh, showed her a letter in Mrs. Woodman's handwriting; does not know what became of it; could not swear to any lady's handwriting; not even her own. [The witness' own letter was shown her, but she said she could not swear to it, for it might be copied.] [The Court was of opinion that if the witness could not tell her own hand it did not think she could tell another's.] [Mr. Chilton said that the witness wrote a beautiful hand, and there was no want of judgment on her part, but a probable conscientiousness.] Said the letter was signed "Carry," and commenced: my "Dear Pet;" did not see the direction. [The Court decided that the testimony in reference to said letter would not be admissible.] Does not know how long it was after Mrs. Woodman left that Mr. Furniss remained; Mrs Woodman told her that Mr. Furniss was a cousin of hers, that they had been to school together, and that she felt very lonely when they were not together; saw him breakfast with her in her room in the morning about ten o'clock; Mr. Woodman generally left the room about seven o'clock and did not return until dinner; Mr. and Mrs. Woodman usually dined at four o'clock in the Ladies' Ordinary; this was in 1856; they occupied two rooms, one a bed-room and the other a parlor, with a door between; Mrs. Woodman usually saw company in her parlor; never saw any other gentleman there but Mr. Furniss alone; has seen Mr. Woodman in the parlor at the same time that Mr. F. was there; it was when he came in to dinner; never saw Mr. F. dine with Mrs. Woodman; never saw Mr. W. breakfast with his wife in the parlor; never saw Mr. Woodman come in when Mr. F. and Mrs. Woodman were taking breakfast; the door was always closed, but could not say if it was locked; she generally remained all day in Mr. W.'s bedroom; on some occasions she was out for an hour; Mrs. W. was always in her morning dress at breakfast; does not know how Mr. F. knew when she was ready to receive him; some notes passed between them; does not know the nature of them.

Mary McGuire, sworn—Is acquainted with the parties in this suit; has seen Mr. Gardner Furniss; first met Mr. and Mrs. Woodman at the St. Louis Hotel in 1856, where they remained all Winter; does not recollect seeing Mr. F. in Mrs. W.'s room, nor *vice versa*; heard a great many scandalous reports; had a good chance to see what was going on; she did not believe them, however, and thought Mrs. W. was much wronged.

O. W. Hazard, sworn—Has been in this city since October last; resided prior at East Cambridge, near Boston; saw Mrs. Woodman about the last of July, 1857, at Cambridge, at my father's house; is eighteen years of age; she was there about two weeks; knows Mr. Gardner Furniss; first met him at my mother's house, but not under that name; he visited Mrs. Woodman every day; he was introduced as Victor Destrian; Mrs. W. then went to the Winthrop House, Boston; Mr. Furniss continued his visits; his mother is a sister of Mr. Woodman; did not see Mr. W. there at the time; witness dined with Mrs. W., in her room, at the hotel, nearly every day; on one occasion she came to the door, and said she did not wish any dinner, and asked him to get his in the ordinary; did so; returned to her room, as requested, in half an hour, and found Mr. Furniss there; he returned a few moments before she expected him; Mrs. W. introduced him, for the first time, to Furniss, under the name of Victor Destrian; the next day his mother was sent for, and dined with Mrs. W., who seemed much excited, and said she had had some trouble; she went out home, and said the room at the hotel was haunted; returned, however, and took the same room; said it was still haunted, and wanted witness to get her a carriage to go out home; heard somebody groan in the bed-room; took her to the public parlor, making an excuse, and went back; she tried to prevent him; the parlor was on the same floor; went back and heard somebody groan; went to the private parlor; the bedroom was divided by heavy curtains; pulled the curtain aside, and looked under the bed, and saw Mr. Furniss there; Mrs. W. did not know whether she had seen Mr. F.; she requested him, however, not to say anything about what he had seen; Mrs. W. then went out home, where she remained until she left the city, about a week ago, and then left for New-York; she told him the real name of Victor Destrain before she left; he took a note from her to Mr. F., in Boston, secretly; she told him not to mention it; witness went to New-York with her; found Mr. Woodman there about an hour subsequent; took rooms at the New-York Hotel, Broadway; when on the boat Mrs. W. exchanged signals at the supper-table with a man sitting on her left; Mrs. W. told him (when she found she was observed) that it was a friend from the South; he was a stout, large person; knows it was not Furniss; saw him in the saloon up to twelve M., but does not know what became of him after that; Mr. Furniss came to the New-York Hotel about five minutes after they arrived, and went to Mrs. W.'s room, and asked for her; he told Mr. F. that was her room, but that she was dressing; he said nothing, but walked into her parlor; witness told her that Mr. F. wished to see her; she came out, and F. wanted witness to leave; Mrs. W. said he should remain; F. did not like it; Mrs. W. sent him to find from Mr. Merritt, Cedar-street, when Mr. Woodman would be there; found Mr. Woodman and Mr. Merritt together at the said office; when he left the hotel Mr. F. was in Mrs. W.'s parlor; Mr. W. got in the carriage and rode within two squares of the hotel and then got out; he was surprised to see witness, and said that he had sent Mr. C. Thomas, her brother, after his wife; when he got out of the carriage he sent witness back to Mr. Merritt's to ask him to come to the hotel immediately; did so; in about fifteen minutes went with him to the hotel; saw Mr. W. coming out of the hotel; he was pale and much excited, and seemed to be out of his mind; witness was sent for by Mrs. W.; went up, found her much excited, and but partly dressed; helped her dress and staid with her half an hour; Mr. Merritt came up and took her away; remained with Mr. Woodman; when he was in Mrs. Woodman's room some of the servants came in for Mr. Furniss' clothes; they were lying on top of the armoire in the bedroom; a short time after Merritt left with Mrs. Woodman; Mr. Woodman and Mr. Merritt came back and took me to Mr. Merritt's house, where Mrs. Woodman was; witness entered Mr. Merritt's house alone; when going from the hotel, Mr. Woodman instructed him not to let any one see Mrs. W., and not to allow any one to purchase anything for her without witness's knowledge; Mr. W. and Mr. M. drove out to the latter's country place and staid three days; came back and entered Mrs. W.'s room, and left it together; Mrs. W. requested him one day to get her some laudanum; remained there about four weeks under the instructions of his uncle; on the second day Mr. Thomas came to see her; witness went to Boston; staid about two weeks and came back; reached New-York on the 2d of October; he met Mr. Furniss than in front of Niblo's; he asked me to take a package; [recognised the package in Court, also one given a few days subsequent;] in one of the packages was a likeness of Mr. Furniss; witness gave them to Mr. Woodman, and not to his wife; has seen Mr. Furniss write his name. [Showed a card with his signature.] Mr. Chilton here read a letter from Mr. Furniss, enclosing slips from letters written to him by Mrs. W. Several other letters were read in a mumbling tone by him. We were unable to take them down, and he and the clerk refused to allow us to look at them.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Woodman was at one time at the Revere House, Boston, but his mother did know it; recognized Mr. Furniss under the bed at the Winthrop House; his face was turned towards him; never had much to say to him in Boston; always addressed him as Destrian; at the time he gave the card to witness he asked him to come to his room; this was subsequent to the carrying of the packages spoken of; left New-York on the 7th of October, in company

The New-York Times Saturday, Aug 1, 1868.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Oregon War Rumors Unfounded—The Utah Squadron—Nicaragua Troubles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The Oregon war rumors are an undoubted fabrication. Gov. McMULLEN's letter was not official, and did not believed here that he was imposed upon.

Captain SYKES, Quartermaster at San Francisco, writes that he has received information of the reported severance of the troops, and states that he had been requested to hurry forward reinforcements and supplies.

The Oregon steamer arrived at San Francisco only a few hours before the sailing of the Panama steamer. Gen. CLARKE communicating to the Department, and his Adjutant, Capt. MCCAE, writes that the reasons of disorder are unfounded.

The Utah war fever is over. The Utah volunteers in the field have been ordered to return home speedily.

The Nicaragua war is just beginning. All the large ships are ordered to rendezvous at San Juan.

A.

New-Washington Correspondence.

MAIL LAND MAIL SERVICE NOT EXPEDITED—ASHBURTON'S SPECIAL MISSION TO CHINA—A NEW LEAK IN THE TREASURY—JUDGE ROOSEVELT NOT APPOINTED MINISTER TO ENGLAND—DARK OF THE HOUSE FURNITURE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28, 1858.

It is a mistake that the Postmaster-General has entered a contract for expediting the mail by the Salt Lake route, by shortening the time from 25 to 20 days. During the last day or two of their session the House and Senate, by very large majorities, passed a bill authorizing the service on this important route to be performed on a scale of greater efficiency than at present. The bill proposed to reduce the time from 25 to 20 days, and to raise the compensation from $310,000 to $370,000 a year. The President refused to sign the bill, alleging that it was popular legislation, inasmuch as the Department already possessed the requisite authority. The private history of this affair is interesting. The Missouri delegation in Congress have taken this route under their special care, and petitioned the Postmaster for the additional service. He declined. They appealed to the President, who sustained the Postmaster-General. The delegation then told the President that they would get a law through Congress requiring it to be done. The President answered to that proposition, but stopped the bill. The members interested in the project then repaired again to the President and the Department, and were again told that the thing could not be done for the want of funds. At that very moment the Postmaster-General had in his drawer a contract ready for delivery to the parties, securing to one of the divisions of the Tehuantepec Company a mail grant for $365,000 a year, in the face of a law passed the day before that no mail steamer contracts should be made on which money above the amount of the postages should be paid. That contract has since been delivered.

Gen. GARNO and FOOT went away, making no secret of their indignation at the niggardly conduct of the Department toward the great central interests which they represent.

If the wealthy intelligence from Oregon be confirmed by entirely reliable advices another vent is opened for the escape of indefinite millions from the Treasury. If it be true that the Indians have attacked and defeated Col. STEPTOE, not only will all of the three volunteer regiments be immediately raised, but a large part of the now useless army of Utah, with its commissariat trains, will be ordered onward to the new and real strife opened on the shores of the western sea. The people of the country have been so thoroughly disgusted with the contemptible, but most expensive, trifling of the Utah business, that they will welcome a really even in the shape of an Indian war beyond the Cascades. The volunteer was called on by the Legislatures and Governors of Oregon and Washington, against the protest of Gen. [illegible], cost $6 000,000, and is yet unsettled for. That [illegible] will be waged by the regular army, granting the [illegible] of the last economists, will cost less but [illegible] better done.

I assume there is nothing at all in the rumor that [illegible] ROOSEVELT, of New-York, has been appointed Minister to England. The Judge and Sir GUBAY OUSELEY married sisters, and the influence of Lady OUSELEY at the White House is considerable, but Mr. BUCHANAN is much too old and [illegible] a statesman to yield to a lady's importunities what public policy will not justify. Judge ROOSEVELT is a respectable head of a State Court, but has not the calibre for the place spoken of. Besides, unless the impressions of those usually well-informed are erroneous, General DIX has been selected for the French Mission in the event that Mr. SLIDELL is compelled from political considerations to decline it. New-York will not in any case be honored with the two first missions on the diplomatic list. It is much more likely that Mr. DALLAS is to be displaced at all, which is extremely improbable, some unprovoked original Buchanan man, or some timely convert to his support, will be fished up from a yet unransacked corner of Pennsylvania to supersede him.

The furniture of the old Hall of Representatives was sold to-day. The sale was thinly attended, though it had been advertised. The most spirited bidding was between "the Ole" men, speculators in second-hand furniture from Germany and Ireland, on whose faces lay the stamp of the Israelite, and whose hearts was warmed with a sentiment which could not endure that the memorials of American patriotism should go for a song and without a sigh. They bought the mass of the furniture and draperies for one-tenth or one-twentieth their original cost.

There were exceptions to this desecration and vandalism, however. E. KINSMAN, Esq., a member of the Press, and a native of Massachusetts, and PHILIP R. FENDALL, a son of the Old Dominion, attended, and rescued from the gripe of the Jews and Gentiles many relics of the greatness and glory of the past. Mr. K. purchased, for fifty dollars, the desk from which J. Q. ADAMS thundered his invectives and spoke his noblest words in defence of the principles of Revolutionary freedom. Old chairs, on which the greatest of American Parliamentary celebrities had sat, went off by the dozen, at a dollar and a half, while the gay carpet on which hundreds of the most honored of America's sons had expectorated for two sessions, was ripped up to a speculator at ten cents a yard.

A.

THE ANTI-DOUGLAS PARTY—WHO KEEPS IT UP—SOUTHERN CRITICISM—THE WEATHER—THE POWERS CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, June 26, 1858.

The President and his Cabinet are not *ostensibly* connected with the Anti-Douglas movement in Illinois. They deny to all but a very few persons that they approve of the conduct of LANE and others in that State. But there are facts which cannot be gainsayed which prove not only that the Administration is secretly working against DOUGLAS, but against every Democratic Member of Congress who was not whipped into the support of the English Compromise bill. It has been alleged that this secret plotting is due to Senators BIGLER and SLIDELL, and CLEMENT JOHNS, of the House—that they are personally interested in securing the defeat of Messrs. HARRIS, CLARK, MAYNARD, DOUGLAS, MCKISSON, &c., &c. But such an allegation comes from no shrewd observer of events in Washington during the past three months. SLIDELL, BIGLER and CLEMENT JOHNS are carrying out the will of the President in this matter. The first-named is doubtless an active and aggressive personal enemy of Mr. DOUGLAS, and perhaps incites Mr. BUCHANAN on in his warfare upon the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, that his old enemy may be overwhelmed with the rest. But he is not a whit more bitter against DOUGLAS than is Mr. BUCHANAN. As for BUCHANAN and JOHNS, they are ordinarily very good-natured men. BIGLER, in spite of the thinning which DOUGLAS gave his hair Winter, would never think of revenging himself. It requires a mass of gumption to hate well. Neither BIGLER nor JOHNS are equal to it, though both may indulge in petty exhibitions of temper. The opposition to DOUGLAS among a clique of Illinois Democrats, may certainly be set down to the schemes of the Executive. He also has sent to Pennsylvania that Mr. MONTGOMERY must be defeated; and the Republicans there, as well as in Illinois, are silly enough to believe that they won, if they choose, triumph, through the elevation in the Democratic ranks.

The free criticism of Southern journals upon the Presidential management of this quarrel does not put Mr. BUCHANAN into the best humor. He was especially surprised and grieved, I hear, at the course of the Richmond Enquirer, which the other day rebuked his conduct in unmistakably plain language. This, too, from a Democratic newspaper. Of course, if the journals in the interest of Slavery are not satisfied with the war against the Douglas Democrats, the Northern Democratic journals will be apt to agree with them.

The weather continues inordinately hot here, and though the little evening sports give no evidence of the fact, I am informed by leading physicians that it is very sickly at the present time, especially among the children. Missing in the Capitol grounds yesterday I saw three funeral cortèges at the same instant, which is an unusual sight in so small a town as this. The wet June of last Summer was cool from the copious rains, while this is hot and dry, and there is a general scattering in fashionable circles for the watering places.

POWERS captured his offence against our laws on the steamer last Thursday. The Marshal of the District officiated as the Jack Ketch of the occasion, and established a remarkable precedent in delivering an address to the condemned. The address was a very good one, but the Marshal is condemned in all quarters for making it. The execution passed off very quietly, a fact which speaks well for the conditions of the people of Washington. There was no excitement, no crowd present, and but a very few people went upon the Navy-Yard hill to witness the execution.

VIX.

Railroad Conventions.

ATTEMPT TO REVIVE THE NORTHWESTERN CONVENTION—THE OHIO AND CENTRAL SCHEME.

DETROIT, Wednesday, June 30.

An important Railroad Convention convened at the Clarendon House this morning, to endeavor to settle the differences between the Erie and Central Roads. A large number of delegates were present, representing all the principal lines East and West.

The Convention organized by appointing J. W. BROOKS, of the Michigan Central Road, Chairman.

A Committee on Resolutions was also appointed.

The session to-day was characterless, and the deliberations dry, and nothing was accomplished. Association is being held this evening, but as yet with little prospect of an arrangement being effected.

Earthquake at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 30.

The shock of an earthquake was observed in various parts of this city at 11 o'clock last night. It was a light one, yet caused crockery to rattle and was distinctly felt by many persons who were walking out.

P. S.—The earthquake of last night was observed in Woodbridge, seven miles north-east from this city in Westville, two miles distant in the same direction, and in North Haven, seven miles nearly northeast from the city, where a second but slight shock was felt. The direction of the vibration seemed to be from south to north. The shock was also felt in Waterbury. There have been but two shocks of earthquake recorded as having occurred within the last hundred years in this vicinity.

Destructive Fire in New-Orleans—Fatal Duel.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 30.

Private dispatches from New-Orleans state that a *destructive fire occurred there yesterday.* The steamer *Empress*, schooner *Minnie Schieffer*, and a Spanish brig were burned to the water's edge, and the ships *Hannah Crocker* and *Fanny Fenelon* slightly injured.

Other dispatches say that a duel was fought yesterday between Mr. HAMLON, of the *True Delta*, and Mr. GIBBONS, of the *Crescent*, in which the latter was shot and fatally injured.

Instructions to Canal Auditors Rescinded.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 30.

The Canal Board to-day, by a party vote, rescinded the recent instructions of the Canal Auditors, imposing additional duties upon the Assistant-Collector of Tolls. The Democratic members all voted for rescinding the instructions, and the Americans and Republicans against rescinding them.

Nahant Telegraph Line.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The telegraph line to Nahant, where the office is located in the Nahant House, has been put in complete order, and will afford visitors at that attractive watering place direct communication with all parts of the country. The office in New-York is at No. 21 Wall-street.

Congressional Nomination in Indiana.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Wednesday, June 30.

The Ninth District Republican Convention at Plymouth, yesterday, was very largely attended, and the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX was nominated for re-election to Congress unanimously.

State Politics.

UTICA, Wednesday, June 30.

The leading Republicans here express the determination of pressing ROSCOE CONKLING, of this city before the next State Convention for Governor WARD HUNT declines the use of his name.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The mails from all points South, as late as due are to hand, but bring no news of any special interest

To-day we have had here the hottest weather of the season, the thermometer reaching 96° in the shade.

Departure of the Europa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, Captain LANGE, sailed at noon to-day, with 86 passengers for Liverpool and 9 for Halifax. She took out no specie.

The Weather at Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, June 30.

The weather is cloudy, but mild and pleasant. Wind west.

MORE DEATHS FROM SUN-STROKE.—The Coroners had another busy day yesterday holding inquests in the following cases of death caused by sun stroke:

JOHN MURPHY, a laborer, employed at the iron foundry No. 25 Bank-street, was suddenly overcome by the excessive heat, drank a glass of ice-water and fell dead. He had been employed but three days at the foundry. He was about 35 years of age, and has a family living in Pennsylvania.

MARGARET HAMMOND, a native of Scotland, was overcome by the heat while passing through Tenth-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street. She was taken into the nearest drug store, but died in a few minutes.

The following persons died from the same cause:

JAMES DUNN, an Irish laborer, who resided at No. 119 East Twenty-eighth-street, aged 40 years.

PETER FAGAN, an Irish longshoreman, who resided at No. 113 West Twenty-fourth-street, aged 35 years.

JAMES MERRISON, who resided in Thirty-ninth-street near Third-avenue, aged 45 years.

CATHARINE HARVEY, who was employed as a domestic at No. 123 Greenwich street, aged 35 years.

JAMES GILLIGAN, who resided at No. 215 East Thirteenth-street, aged 35 years.

JOHN LEE, a colored man, who resided at No. 4 Catharine-lane, aged 40 years.

In addition to the above, several persons were sunstruck yesterday who recovered.

C. S. SAVAGE, auctioneer, of No. 4 Broadway, was overcome by the heat while walking in the street. By the application of cold water and ice he soon recovered and was taken home in a carriage.

MARY WOODRUFF, from Fordham, was sun-struck while passing up Broadway, near Duane-street. She was taken to the City Hospital.

JOHN MAHR, an Irish laborer, was found insensible in Sixteenth-street, near First-avenue. He was conveyed to a drug-store, and shortly recovered sufficiently to be taken home by the Eighteenth Ward Police.

JOHN MCMAHUS was sun-struck while unloading brick at the foot of Twentieth-street, North River. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WM. PATRICK was found insensible in Tenth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, and sent to the Hospital.

THOMAS BRAEE, a Scotchman, was driving a cart through Ninth avenue, when he was sun-struck. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

City Items.

Stage racing in Broadway begins daily a little after dark, when it will not be easy for persons passing in peril to notice the number of the stage. On Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock, the driver of No. 615 of the Forty-second-street Broadway line, dashed in ahead of one of the Green Point line, steering out of his direct course to head off and stop his antagonist. A Chambers-street the wheels of the two stages came into violent contact, the nigh horse of No. 615 was thrown down upon the pavement, and the passenger much frightened.

It was recommended at the meeting of the Heads of Departments, Tuesday, that fire hydrants be placed in public places throughout the City for the use of the thirsty.

Notices have been issued by the City Inspector informing all persons who keep swine below Eighty-sixth-street that the Board of Health has resolved to prohibit the keeping of swine below Eighty-sixth-street.

A number of cars of peculiar construction have been placed on the Third-avenue Railroad. They are open at the sides, and the roof is supported by small iron posts only. They are to be used during the Summer months, and will be much cooler vehicles than those which they take the place of.

Many have inquired how it is that the American Institute still has possession of the Crystal Palace, although the City authorities ousted it some time ago. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund leased the Palace soon after the City "entered," as the lawyers say, to the American Institute, until May next.

The [illegible] Island City, which [illegible] the tornado about a [illegible] has been repaired, and will resume her trips [illegible] soon.

LONG ISLAND.

Long Avenue Jubilee—3,000 People Out.

All East Brooklyn turned out yesterday in its holiday dress to the present festival of the season—the "Jubilee of the Lee-avenue Sabbath-School." For this grand occasion extraordinary preparations had been on foot many days. The school, which with its weekly "boys' meetings" is one of the best known and most wholesome institutions that Long Island boasts, now numbers some 1,500 scholars, and about 160 teachers. The arrangements, under the direction of JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., BENJAMIN H. LEMMUS and Alderman SIMONS, were complete, so that nothing went awry throughout, and the day was one of unalloyed pleasure to the 3,000 people who gathered in Bravoort's Grove. The procession moved at 3 o'clock from the church toward the Grove, with banners flying and martial music; the infant scholars going over in omnibuses provided for their conveyance. At 12 o'clock the ceremony of crowning a Flower Queen—Miss MARY WARNE—drew the whole assembly about an arbor which had been erected, covered with flowers and adorned with stationary. At 2 o'clock the annual reports of the several societies of the school were read, addresses delivered by the Rev. MR. HUNTINGTON, Gov. OGDEN, and the Rev. ANDERSON M. THOMSON, of Staten Island, in his best style, and refreshments were served. The music of the occasion was furnished by the admirable band of the Fifty-first Regiment, Brooklyn Volunteer Corps. Abundant refreshments of every description and in the greatest variety flourished. The Park was an extensive playground from 9 o'clock till 6, at which hour the company separated. There has been no such day of excitement and enjoyment in East Brooklyn since just 20 years ago, when the same school had its Festival for 1837, which had not ceased to be quoted as the most memorable of occasions to the little folks, when preparations for this one commenced.

GOV. KING'S OPINION OF THE POLICE PARADE.—General Superintendent TALLMADGE has addressed the following letter to Deputy Superintendent FOLK:

To the Officers of the Metropolitan Police:

I have been requested by the Governor to express, in general orders to the officers and men constituting the Metropolitan Police, the great satisfaction that he experienced on the review of that body at the Cities of Brooklyn and New-York on the 23d inst.

He desires me to say that he was surprised by the discipline exhibited, and the good order and precision manifested upon that occasion in the various evolutions and marching of the force, and that their efficiency in the discharge of the important duties that devolve upon them, which so much depends upon order and discipline, must secure the fullest approbation of the public.

The General Superintendent takes pleasure in expressing the gratification that he felt in the good conduct and soldierly deportment of the officers and patrolmen on that occasion, both in Brooklyn and New-York, which so greatly elicited the expressions of approbation by His Excellency, and he trusts that the zeal and good conduct evinced by the force on that occasion will be emulated by their efficiency and exemplary conduct in their more quiet but not less important, private duty. F. A. TALLMADGE,

General Superintendent Police.

To JESSE S. FOLK, Deputy-Superintendent.

COURT OF SESSIONS—SENTENCES.—John Dehan and Michael Mahoney, convicted of highway robbery, were each sentenced to *Sing Sing Prison for 10 years.*

William D. Smith, formerly paying teller of the Long Island Bank, indicted for embezzlement, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years and three month's imprisonment.

Thomas Rodgers, indicted for arson, in setting fire *to a building in the Eastern District*, pleaded guilty to arson in the third degree, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

The Jurors in this Court have been discharged for the term. The Court has adjourned to Saturday, when several sentences will be pronounced.

Brooklyn Items.

The writ of *mandamus*, procured by Judge CULVER, requiring the officers of the First Baptist Church, of Williamsburg, to furnish him with *copies of the testimony*, has produced papers which, it is said, *instead of furnishing evidence or containing charges of* adultery against him, consist of allegations and testimony to prove that he has been guilty of suing one of the deacons, and of pursuing (persecuting) the minister.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—A few days ago we recorded the fact that a girl 14 years old attempted to take her own life by swallowing a dose of laudanum, and—this not having the desired effect—attempted to drown herself at Thompson Dock. She made another attempt upon her life last Sunday. This precocious young Miss of 14 Summers, was, on Tuesday last, married by the Rev. Mr. JOHNSON to a man 42 years of age. The husband resides in Boston and buried his first wife about five weeks ago. He visited Brooklyn, bringing with him an infant, and his present wife to take care of it on the trip, promising to send her back to her parents by the return boat.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health held an adjourned meeting yesterday. A number of nuisances were reported and referred. The most important business transacted was the passing a resolution authorizing the Health Officers to have lime sprinkled in the gutters throughout the City, wherever they may deem it necessary. Dr. BOND presented a resolution, which was adopted, but subsequently reconsidered and laid on the table, asking that the Mayor call a special meeting of the Common Council and settle the disputed question as to who is Health Officer by holding a new election. Mr. JOHN T. HILDRETH appeared before the Board on the swill-milk question, but was cut short in a speech by the Chairman, who informed him that it was out of place, as the Common Council already had the subject under consideration. The Board meets again on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DEATH OF HENRY BROOKS.—Boatswain HENRY BROOKS died at the Naval Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of a fall in the Navy-yard, a few days ago, while in a fit. The deceased was a Swede, 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. He served under DR. KANE, in the Arctic Expedition, as a lieutenant, and on that voyage his toes were so badly frozen that it became necessary to amputate them. He was much respected in the service for his many good qualities, and received medals from Queen VICTORIA and Lady FRANKLIN for the faithful manner in which he discharged his duties while with Dr. KANE. Of that expedition not a single officer, we believe, is now alive.

FIRES.—The small Mission Church, on Van Buren-street, near Classon-avenue, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning; also a slaughter-house adjoining, owned by JOHN LOWERY. Loss $500.

THE LONG ISLAND MASTODON.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says two more teeth of the mastodon at Bailey's Pond were found last Friday. One very large one, in a perfect state of preservation, and one small one. The large tooth has the same black color and glossy enamel, as the others. The laborers who found them, still hold on to them, hiding them in their shanties, believing them to possess great value.

JEREMIAH VANDERBILT, better known as "Farm or Jerry," died from the effects of the heat, in Flatbush, on Tuesday night.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of WM. GARDNER, 19 years old, who was drowned at the foot of Adams-street last week, was recovered yesterday.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 390, 287, 983, 408, 560, 561, 256, 646, 497, 57, 167, 2494, 511, 513, 595, 110, 745, 493, 388, 514, 515.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 30.

Before Judge BETTS.

COUNTERFEITING—SENTENCE.

The Ruffil and George Louis, who were recently convicted of counterfeiting, were this morning brought up for sentence, Judge BETTS having denied the motion for a new trial made by their counsel.

The prisoners were sentenced to be confined for two years at hard labor and to pay a fine of six cents. One of them was much affected when he heard the sentence.

NOTICE TO THE PETIT JURY.

Members of the Petit Jury in this Court are requested to call at the Marshal's office, No. 9 College place, at 12 o'clock on Friday for their compensation.

☞ Stinger's Improved Sewing Machine for all manufacturing purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Removal.—ROBERTS & CATRELL, late Eastman & Roberts, importers and dealers in Hatters' Plush and Trimmings, have removed to No. 115 Broadway, next door to the Trinity Building.

Pelongs, for Undertakers' use

☞ Ladies.—Whatever Gaiters style or beauty sought for in Gaiters, Youths' and Children's Shoes, or if you require in haste any articles before going into the country, go to CANTRELL'S, No. 513 Broadway. Gentlemen's Patent Leather Boots, Shoes and Slippers, &c., also made to order.

N. B.—A perfect outfit for families can be selected in a few moments at CANTRELL'S. Call on him.

☞ The Fourth will be celebrated on third [illegible] the Presidential Rooms of FOWLER & [illegible], No. 308 Broadway, and all wishing examinations will be accommodated.

☞ Move of the Sixth Consciously!

LILLIE TO HERRING.

SILAS E. HERRING, Esq.—SIR: I notice yours of the 19th in the *Tribune*, unofficially to my communication, and undoubtedly for that of the public, you desire and surround the equitable proposition made by my last, and bring up again to the same strange, to wit, the Fitzwarrille and Allwell experiment.

Now, let me be distinctly understood, and upon my own responsibility, as I shall not introduce the names of gentlemen to ratify the mystery of briefings that collectively, the testimony you offer against the *fire-proof qualities* of my safes *is a gross misrepresentation*, and simply, if affected to under oath in my presence, a part of the names you offer would be ready to answer to the charge of perjury before a legal tribunal.

As to the fire-proof qualities of your "Champion," as before stated, if you will define the evidence required, and to whom to be submitted, I will endeavor to relieve you of that $1,000. And to satisfy the public that they will *burn up*, without any doubt, burn one ten hours in public, as I proposed to you in my last, and I will show a "champion" all burnt out.

You speak of "my low, tricky way of doing business." This, from one *proverbial for tricks in everything relating to safes and locks*, will be fully understood and appreciated by the public.

It was, Sir, to prevent the consummate of another Reading Farce. Trick of yourself and Agents, that I cautiously placed the selection of the jury and their investigation and tests entirely beyond the control of either of us, or our friends, that their decisions might be made conclusive and reliable. I will repeat the proposition before made that the public may Judge which you most fear, "my low tricks," or the verdict of the jury.

To settle the question as to who makes the best BURGLAR AND SILVER AND FIRE-PROOF SAFE COMBINED *Safes*, unanimously and to the satisfaction of the most conservative, I have submit the following propositions, viz: The Mayors of the cities of New-York and Troy shall select and agree upon seven jurors, four to be first-class mechanics and three men of high scientific attainments, who shall have full power to investigate and settle the question. They shall examine the construction of our respective Safes and Locks, in use and in store, test them by fire, one or more, as they please in a strictly private manner; test the *burglar-proof qualities* as will best establish their merits or demerits; examine the *construction of all classes or degrees of burglar and fire-proof combined*, and their annual depreciation in value and decay; make out their report in full, embracing every important item of information of interest to the public, and decide distinctly and unmistakably who makes the best BURGLAR AND COMBINED BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF SAFE—from which decision neither party shall controvert or intimate exception. Five thousand dollars shall be placed in the hands of said Mayors, (two thousand five hundred dollars by each party) to defray all expenses except the safe testing, which each shall furnish as required, and the balance, if any, shall be expended in publishing said reports in the principal cities in the United States.

You say "that none of your *best Safes were ever robbed.*" The *audacity* of this assertion is in keeping with the representations made daily at your establishment, and is required in order to DISPOSE OF YOUR SHEET-IRON BOXES, AND SELL THE MEN WHO BUY THEM.

Was not one of your Safes (*so called*) robbed in the Custom-house at Richmond, Va., of $30,000, and $40,000 more in the same Safe that they could not carry away?

Also, at the Custom-house, Oswego, N. Y.	$8,000
Also, Little & Baker's, Milwaukee, Wis.	400
Also, J. B. Wilson's, Detroit, Mich.	3,000
Also, E. M. Wiswell's Safe, Concord, Ill.	1,500
Also, Weare, Homer & Co.'s, Otterville, Mo.	20,000
Also, Minnesota Packet Co.'s, Dunleith	600
Also, Rock Island Coal Co.'s, Dubuque	200
Also Knox Co. (Mo.) Safe	5,000
Also, Green Castle, Indiana (reported)	40,000

Also, a Safe which you sold, yourself, as a Burglar-proof, to the Charleston (S. C.) Savings Bank, which was cut open and robbed within six weeks after it was purchased.

Is it not true now, Sir, that you have been familiar not only with the robberies above mentioned, but with hundreds of others, and still continue to make and sell the same *sheet-iron Safe*, which you represent as burglar-proof, fastening them with your *Half's Patent Powder-proof Lock*, which you know can be opened in five minutes without noise, and which affords about as much protection against thieves as a shadow against a north-west wind? Is it not also true that the Safes that are rusted through and returned because they are worthless, are repaired, painted and sold as new to your Southern customers, *where they are not likely to be returned* again upon your hands?

As you have declined accepting the proposition above repeated, *any other Sheet-Iron Safe manufacturer* is at liberty to accept the *same proposition made to you.*

Troy, June 28, 1858. LOUIS LILLIE.

A full assortment of LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES, VAULTS, VAULT DOORS AND LILLIE'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS on hand at my Agency at

FAIRBANKS & CO.'S, 189 Broadway, New-York.

Also several of S. C. Herring's, and other Sheet-Iron Safes, (which have been taken in exchange for Lillie's,) for sale at *half price. Warranted as good as new, or good for nothing*, to suit purchasers.

☞ Espenscheid's Hats give an air of Refinement to the wearer. Look at his leading Summer styles of Pearl Beaver Cassimeres, his splendid Straws and Panamas. Chesapeake, elegance and matchless workmanship characterize his attractive fabrics.

ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

☞ A Card.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

Have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the public that their extensive manufactory for the production of

FINE SILVER WARE

is now in full operation, and they have on hand a large and elegant assortment of

TEA SETS, COFFEE SETS, URNS, TRAYS, SPOONS, FORKS, WAITERS, VEGETABLE DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, CASTERS, GOBLETS, BUTTER DISHES, &c.,

of entirely new and elegant designs, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the public. Intending to make this an important branch of their future business, they can assure the public that they will spare neither labor nor expense in the production of articles of surpassing beauty and workmanship.

Our standard will be as fine as is compatible with durability, (as ascertained by actual experiment,) and every article warranted as represented.

DEALERS FURNISHED FOR PEDDLING PURPOSES.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-sts.

☞ A Very Rich Perfume

For the Handkerchief.

Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.
Bouquet d'Ogarita.

Prepared by PHALON & SON, No 497 Broadway, and for sale by all druggists and fancy stores at 50 cents a bottle.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
DEPOT No. 191 BROADWAY,
Corner of Day-st., New-York.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Zephyr Merino Under Vests,

For hot weather.
Soft, elastic and durable.
Give them a trial.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Removal.

W. T. JENNINGS & CO., the veritable pioneers in the introduction of the finer qualities and styles of ready-made Clothing, offer for inspection a large stock for Summer wear, that cannot be equaled, a fact they would solicit an opportunity of proving, at their new locality No. 546 Broadway, southeast corner Prince-st., opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

☞ Wood's Patent Sewing Machines

Are, from their SIMPLICITY and DURABILITY, particularly adapted to FAMILIES, TAILORING, DRESS-MAKING, or any other purpose requiring a SEAM THAT WILL NOT RIP. Office, No. 345 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Cartridges.—American Patent for sale of the new waterproof cartridge and safety fuse wads. For circulars, Government report and other information, apply at No. 134 Mercer-st. GOMUZ & MILLS, Patentees.

☞ The Metallic Tubular Syrup—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the easiest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 4 Astor House.

☞ Singer's New Family Sewing Machines.—No other sewing machine for family use ever combined this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. York.

☞ Hill, Inimitable Hair-cutter, No. 1 Barclay-street.—Hair Dye, black or brown, best in use, 4 shillings a box. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York. Sole by CALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia, and all druggists in the United States.

☞ Consumption.—This Disease Successfully treated by E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D. Persons who are afflicted with this disease are respectfully invited to call upon him. Office for the treatment of Consumption only, No. 158 Bowery. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MARRIED.

RIKEMAN—BALDWIN.—In this City, at the residence of John C. Work, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. James Alexander, Mrs. M. Rikeman, to JENNIE R., daughter of the late Joshua Baldwin of Columbus, Ohio.

SWAYZE—In this City, on Wednesday, June 30, by the Rev. Dr. Cooper's Church, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., WILLIAM WALLACE D'NEIL, of New-Haven, to [illegible], daughter of John Mabie, Esq., of New-York.

[illegible]—On Middletown, Conn., on Thursday evening, June 24, by the Rev. R. S. Rodgers, of Hartford, W. C. VINCENT CARTER, of New-York City, to ELIZA E., youngest daughter of the late Lemuel Gay, Esq., of Middletown.

DIED.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 29, MRS. BRYAN MORRISON, relict of the late JOHN MORRISON, aged 70 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 10 Jane-st., on Friday afternoon, July 2, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

TYSON.—On Tuesday, June 29, CHARLOTTE, infant child of [illegible] Tyson, aged 6 months and 1 day.

DUNCAN.—At Bellevue, on Tuesday evening, June 29, AUBREY S. DUNCAN, eldest son of John Duncan, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HOBLIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 29, EMMY MANNHEIM, wife of Louis Hoblin, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Ascension, on Thursday, July 1, at 10 o'clock.

OLMSTED.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday morning, June 30, suddenly, Mrs. LUCY PEASE OLMSTED, wife of John Olmsted, in the 35th year of her age.

The friends of the family, of her mother, Mrs. Lydia W. Pease, and of her brothers, Levi W. and Edson Vinson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, THIS (Thursday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the depôt on the arrival of the 3:45 train from New-York.

MCCONNELL.—At Chesterfield, on Monday, June 28, after a long and severe illness, JOSEPH MCCONNELL, Jr., aged 35 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Wm. H. Wayne, No. 20 Chestnut-st., this morning, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

Pottery.—At Chesterfield, Oswego Co., on Monday, June 28, Mr. GARDNER G. POTTER.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

JACOBS.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Wednesday evening, June 23, at the residence of her son-in-law, D. W. Cornell, MARIA, wife of David Jacobs, of Newburgh, N. Y., aged 63 years, 3 months and 26 days.

DRUMMOND.—In Bath, on Tuesday morning, June 22, Miss MARY F., daughter of CAPT. WILLIAM and MARY F. DRUMMOND, aged 20 years, 4 months and 16 days.

JANEWAY.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Sunday, June 27, the Rev. JAMES J. JANEWAY, D. D., in the 68th year of his age.

The clergy, and the friends of the family generally are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, July 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the First Presbyterian Church, New-Brunswick, without further notice.

$150,000—CLEARING-OUT SALE—$150,000 OF SUMMER CLOTHING.

I will sell the entire balance of my stock of Fashionable SUMMER CLOTHING at 20 per cent. less than my usual low prices.

I wish it distinctly understood that I will not be undersold by any man or combination of men.

No Trouble to Show Goods.

E. DEGROOT,
Granite Hall,
CASH CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
No. 149 Fulton-st.,
First Clothing Store east of Broadway.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of fine quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is.....900-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is.....925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, guarantee the quality as above which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILVER WARE.
D. C. PEACOCK

Has removed his manufactory from No. 19 Maiden-lane to No. 405 BROADWAY, up stairs, where he offers for sale at 20 per cent. BELOW R

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1856.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

of the Common Schools of the City of New-York, for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1855, is now ready for distribution, and may be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of Common Schools, No. 9 Grand-st.

DANIEL DRAKE, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION

BOOKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON Bloomingdale road, 4 miles from the City Hall, will open for the reception of boarding and day pupils on the 1st of September. Circulars may be had at the office of the Institute, No. 128 Nassau-st., or at the Institute.

REV. H. STRONG, A. M., Principal.

PUBLIC SCHOOL, No. 9, Orchard-st., between Grand and Broome-sts.—The Trustees of the Common Schools of the 17th Ward will receive applications for the admission of pupils into the Primary Department of this School, on Monday, July 7, at 10 o'clock A. M. Parents residing in the Ward will present their children in person, and bring certificates of their residence. Pupils must be between the ages of 5 and 8 years.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

D. D. MARSHALL, Secretary

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 63 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DAVID CROMMELIN, Louis T. HOYT
BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE OF CROMMELIN & HOYT,
No. 38 WALL-ST., New-York.

Having established regular correspondents throughout the United States and Canadas, we are prepared to make collections and render quick returns at the lowest rates.

Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Sterling and Bonds, for cash, at the Brokers' Board, both parties being members of the New-York Stock Exchange.

Bids taken for the purchase of Stockton Bonds must be covered with a certified check for per cent. on their par value, subject to 48 hours' call (if necessary) during the pendency of the contract.

Prime unexceptionable paper negotiated at the most favorable terms.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

Cash advanced on sound securities that have a quick sale; gold or silver bars and ores of ready sale.

Dividends, collected and promptly remitted per order.

F. DARROW, Esq., President of Union Bank, New-York.
ANDREW ROBESON, Esq., New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
FOREIGN, FINE AND MARKET STS., NEW-YORK.

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, the former, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
the use of which is RESTRICTED. CHINA, &c.

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

H. STANTON, President. H. JENNINGS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in eight days on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Satisfactory reference to Messrs. KERR & TAYLOR, New-York correspondents.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collections of time paper payable in Chicago, drawing at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the rate of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

$400,000

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER WORKS BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale $400,000 of the 6 per cent. Bonds of the City of Louisville, Ky., issued for the construction of New Works, maturing May 1, 1867, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. The bonds are secured by (besides the faith of the city) the pledge of the stock of the Water Company, and an irrepealable tax of 20 cents on each $100 of all the real and personal estate of the city. The charter confers on the city full power to contract debts and issue bonds.

The present debt of the city is..... $3,301,000
$1,000 bonds coming due 1st of May next..... 4,016,763
Total amount of value of the taxable property of the city for 1857 amounted to..... 33,623,604

More than one-half of the present city indebtedness is contingent, as the several railroads and the Gas Company, to whom $1,825,000 of the bonds are issued, are bound to provide for the interest and principal. The dividends of the gas stock having already paid over $200,000 of the original cost of that Company, the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company has retired $100,000 of the loans to it, with a large sinking fund applicable to the balance. The Lebanon Branch Road has mortgaged its property to secure its covenants to retire the bonds and the ability of the other Companies to fulfill their contracts is not questioned.

The population of the city is..... 70,000

Copies of the charter of the city, the ordinances under which the bonds were issued, the deed of trust of the Water Company's stock to Commissioners of Sinking Fund, and all other information concerning the bonds, may be had on application to CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MINNESOTA,
St. Paul, May 25, 1858.

OFFICIAL.—STATE OF MINNESOTA.—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR A LOAN OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In accordance with the act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 13, 1858, whereby the Governor and Treasurer of said State are authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, payable in twenty years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole of said amount. (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, until the 1st day of July next, for the sale of said Bonds, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for those Bonds except at their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the act aforesaid, and the Bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. As the interest on the Bonds will be made payable on the first of July, and the first of January, in each year, the successful bidder will be required to pay to the Treasurer the difference in interest from the first of July to the day upon which the money is paid, and the bonds are delivered.

Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel, City of New-York.

H. H. SIBLEY, Governor of the State.
C. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer of the State.

OFFICE OF THE OHIO STATE AGENCY,
NEW-YORK CITY, June 30, 1858.

INTEREST ON THE FOREIGN DEBT OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on the 1st day of July, 1858, they will be present at the Office of the Ohio State Agency, No. 35 William-st., New-York City, ready and to pay to the registered holders thereof the interest due that day upon the Public Debt of the State of Ohio, of which the interest is payable in New-York City, and that the Commissioners will continue to be present at that office for the same purpose each succeeding day thereof or until the 15th day of the same month inclusive.

All interest due on the 1st day of July instant on that debt which is not applied for within the days and at the place above specified, will be paid at any time thereafter at the office of the Commissioners in the city of Columbus, but not elsewhere. The transfer books will be open on the 15th day of July.

F. M. WRIGHT,
O. F. WALCOTT,
A. P. RUSSELL,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, June, 21, 1858.—$200,000 of 6 per cent. STATE STOCK, issued in aid of the construction of the AUBURN AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD, under chapter 283 of the Laws of 1853, is now redeemable at par.

$100 thereof on the 1st day of July next;
$50,000 on the 1st day of September next; and $50,000 on the 1st day of November next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity on the surrender of the respective certificates of said stock at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York. The interest on said stock will cease at the date of its redemption.

GILBERT H. WILSON, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK HAVE REMOVED to their new Banking-house, No. 124-av., corner of 7th-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday evenings, P. M., from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Interest allowed on deposits at 6 per cent on sums of $5 and under. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILLS, }
L. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS,
CITY OF CHICAGO, June 23, 1858.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST FALLING due in the City of New-York, on the 1st of July next, on the Bonds of the City of Chicago, 6 and 7 per cents., issued for Sewerage purposes, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons. S. LIND, Treasurer.

INTEREST ON SAN FRANCISCO CITY BONDS.—The Coupons No. 5 and 6 of the Bonds of the City of San Francisco, falling due July 1, will be paid on and after date, for a period of six months by

WM. G. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

Coupons not presented within six months from 1st of July will have to be sent to the City Treasurer at San Francisco for payment.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUPONS of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the first of July next, will be paid on presentation at the National Bank in the City of New-York or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on and after the first proximo. CHARLES FINK,
President Board of Water Commissioners.
Jersey City, June 22, 1858.

OFFICE OF MILWAUKIE AND CHICAGO (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1858.

COUPONS OF MILWAUKIE CITY BONDS due at the Office of the Company, due July 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at the office of BISHOP & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York, on and after this date.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FREMONT AND INDIANA RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, ON THE first mortgage Bonds of the Fremont and Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 17 William-st., on and after that date.

MICHIGAN STATE INTEREST.—THE COUPONS of the Bonds of the State of Michigan, due on the 1st July, will be paid on presentation to the undersigned at No. 45 Pine-st.

E. M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

THE INTEREST COUPONS ON THE Bonds of the city of Maryland issued to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after that date at the Continental Bank. F. A. BROWN, City Treasurer.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF THE Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, due on July 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON THE Bonds and Mortgage Bonds of Athens County, Ohio, dated October 1, 1857, and redeemable July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that day, at the banking house of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

MUSCATINE COUNTY, IOWA.—THE COUpons of the Bonds of Muscatine County, due July 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, No. 12 William-st.

CITY OF QUINCY.—THE INTEREST UPON the Bonds of the above city falling due on the first day of July next, will be paid on and after that day at office, No. 40 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1858, on $600,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of

BOLCKARDT & GERHARD.

McDONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.—The semi-annual interest on the Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation of the coupons, at the Union Exchange Bank, on and after July 1.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS on Henderson County Bonds, due July 1, will be paid at the Bank of North America, New-York City.

S. S. PHELPS & CO.

FINANCIAL.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books for subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank, will be opened at Bank of America 24th inst. The attention of capitalists is called to this as one of the best and safest opportunities for investment ever offered. The Bank commenced business Sept. 1, 1857, and on May 31, 1858, showed a profit on the capital paid in of 14¼ per cent. A dividend of 5 per cent. was made on Jan. 1, 1858.

The authorized capital is $3,000,000, of which about $600,000 has been subscribed by the Merchants of St. Louis.

Circulars, with a statement of the business of the Bank, can be had on application at the Bank of America.

NEW-YORK, June 23, 1858.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 19 WALL-ST., Jan. 14, 1858.

(20 per cent of the profits to be reserved.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel S. Gooding,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. E. Russell,	C. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Wainwright,
A. O. Fowring,	Joseph Dear,	Wm. H. Carr,
S. W. Lamar,	Jos. Seaver, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. R. Travers,	R. E. Mortimer,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. White,	Jos. Whitney,	F. R. Delafield,
E. Westervelt,	C. G. Taylor,	S. Hammond,
R. D. Smith,	F. S. Stoton,	Rob't Bolton,
S. V. Hoffman,	L. Anthony, Jr.,	J. F. S. Foster,
	J. A. C. Gray.	

This Company having the unlimited capital of $200,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

By the Charter, provision is made for paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $100 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $100, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 Atlantic-st.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $500, and of five per cent. on sums over $500, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after 20th inst.

Interest not called for will be placed to credit of depositors as principal.

Deposits made on or before 10th inst., will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

C. DUNNING, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Co.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30th inst. The dividend will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland, Ohio, on and after the 1st day of July next, in currency or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the shareholders respectively.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from June 20 until July 2, 1858. By order of the Board,

GEO. S. ELY, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
Third-avenue, corner of Seventh-st.,
New-York, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE NOTIFIED that the semi annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and at five per cent. on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months prior to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after Wednesday, the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
L. T. SMITH, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, New-York, June 26, 1858.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent., or one dollar and a half. ($1 50) per share, payable to the stockholders or their representatives upon their stock certificates, on and after THURSDAY, the first day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to July 1, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., June 25, 1858.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL PAY THE actual semi annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $600 and under, and 5 per cent. on all larger sums, on all deposits entitled thereto payable on and after July 19. All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK.—JUNE 21, 1858.—SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital Stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.

The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

JUNE 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMpany, No. 267 Broadway, corner Park-place, New York, 14th June, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst., to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., has been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

W. ELDERSHERRY, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the current six months, payable on demand, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Thursday, July 1.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 6.

J. PUNNETT, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, June 23, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared, payable on or after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from date to July 1.

F. W. DOWNER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, will be paid on presentation of the proper Coupons at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. T. B. BLACKSTONE,
Chief Engineer J. & C. R.R. Co.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on the 1st of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK,
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a half per cent. (3½) on the capital stock, payable on and after 5th day of July next. By order,

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. of
BROOKLYN, June 22, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.

A. J. BERRIMAN, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 5th proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

No. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE MANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO. will pay their stockholders a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., on demand. By order.

DORAS L. STONE, Secretary.

PHŒNIX BANK, New-York, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to the Stockholders, on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1858. By order of the Board.

P. M. BAYNES, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the People's Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after the 7th of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant until the day of payment. By order of the Board.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of four per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared, payable on and after July 10. Transfer book closed till that date. By order,

E. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July, proximo. The transfer books will be closed until that day, by order of the Board. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK.—New York, June 19, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Three and One-Half per cent will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after 1st July next. The transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to 30th June inclusive. By order of the Board. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 632 Grand-st., corner of Willett.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARDELL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 23D-AVENUE AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Moneys deposited on or before Monday, July 12, will be allowed interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice Presidents.
CHAS. MILLS, }
L. T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 26th-st. and 3d-av. open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. All deposits made before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums over $1,000. SPENCER R. GREEN, Pres.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 34th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as:

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, as:

8:30 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of Williams Bridge.

11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

12:15 P. M. Dover Plains Train, do. do.

3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.

4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.

5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.

6:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.

8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1858, trains going East leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:

For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.

For River Head at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., daily.

For North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., daily.

For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.

For Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. daily.

For Hicksville Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M., 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.

For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M., for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M. Returning—Leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M. Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn. Returning—Leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M., for Syosset.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 9 A. M. for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Binghamton with the Utica and Susquehanna Railroad; at Elmira with the Southern Central Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Rochester, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk..... $8 10
New-York and Buffalo, to..... 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to..... 5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 29, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 3 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 3:40 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 10 A. M., 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger trains, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Hunter's Ferry, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.; for Yonkers, 6:00 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 3:30, 5:00 and 6:30 P. M. and 12 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M. and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 8:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 23d-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 5:00 P. M.; and Albany at 6:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A. T. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, and JERSEY CITY, Foot of Liberty-st. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. The 8 A. M. train connects only for Philadelphia and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington is 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Mosquitown Express—Leaves at 3:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

Milburn Accommodation—At 11:30 A. M., and 3:10 and 5:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. R. HASLINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IDLE, 6:30, 7:45 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 40 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH Secretary.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lake Memphremagog and Willoughby—also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner Fourth and 42d-sts. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of the 5th mortgage Bonds and Dividend scrip will be paid on and after July 1, at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' Clerks and others,
NO. 218 BROADWAY.

Money deposited on or before Saturday, 10th inst., will draw interest from 1st July.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARDELL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 23D-AVENUE AND SEVENTH-STREET.—Moneys deposited on or before Monday, July 12, will be allowed interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 6 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice Presidents.
CHAS. MILLS, }
L. T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS.—BLOOMINGDALE SAVINGS BANK, corner of 26th-st. and 3d-av. open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M. All deposits made before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all sums over $1,000. SPENCER R. GREEN, Pres.
JOHN WAITE, Sec'y. J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 34th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN
VIA GALWAY.
The Splendid Steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
3,000 tons burden,
Will positively sail from NEW-YORK for GALWAY, (Ireland,) on Monday, July 5.

Her saloon is in the after part of the first class. Passengers will be taken to Liverpool, London or any part of Great Britain or the Continent, at very moderate rates, including Steerage passengers. Provisions on the passage, to Galway:

First class.....	$90
Second class.....	60
Third class.....	35

A liberal table will be supplied.

For passage, freight or other information, apply to

WM. K. BEALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$170
Second Cabin Passage.....	70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....	$110
Second Cabin Passage.....	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. G. Jones. ASIA, Capt. Stephenson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. Cook.

These vessels carry a clear white light at the foremast, and a green on starboard bow; and on port bow a red light.

AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16.
AFRICA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be responsible for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, unless the value thereof is expressed, and paid for at the rate of one passage (which is required) for every $500 value thereof, in addition to the passage money. For freight apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT BOMBAY LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for	From Havre and Southampton for New-York
VANDERBILT, Sat. July 3	WEDNESDAY..... July 7
NORTH STAR, Sat. July 31	WEDNESDAY..... Aug. 11
VANDERBILT, Sat. Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY..... Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARCTIC..... July 10	Aug. 1.	July 17.
NORTH'N LIGHT..... Aug. 7	Sept. 4.	Sept 7

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Receipts and Value of Flour, Wheat, Corn, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans and Peas at the Chief Atlantic Ports.

Ports.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Beans, bush.	Peas, bush.
New-York	14,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Boston	14,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Portland	14,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia	14,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Baltimore	14,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Richmond	14,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Charleston	14,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Savannah	14,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Mobile	14,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
New-Orleans	14,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort, Berlin, Leipsic, Augsburg, Vienna, Trieste, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Rome, Madrid, Cadiz, Barcelona, Lisbon, Oporto, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Constantinople, Odessa, Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Lima, Guayaquil, Mexico, Havana, Matanzas, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Manilla, Batavia, Singapore, Canton, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Sydney, Melbourne, Launceston, Hobart Town, Auckland, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, Valparaiso, Callao, Guatemala, Acapulco, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Nassau, Jamaica, Kingston, Port-au-Prince, Cape Haytien, Gonaives, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Port Royal, Curacoa, Laguayra, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, Carthagena, Santa Martha, Rio Hacha, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Demerara, Berbice, Surinam, Cayenne, Martinique, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, Curacoa, Bonaire, Aruba, Tortola, Anguilla, St. Bartholomew, St. Martin, St. Eustatius, Saba, St. Croix